

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal.

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author of any article, whether local or literary.

ONCE more we are called upon to say  
farewell to our friends. The JOURNAL  
has passed through another year of its existence,  
and its managers are pleased to be able to report a  
perfectly healthy system. We have had our staff  
changes, our delinquent subscribers, our delays,  
and our general ups and downs, yet on the whole  
the result is decidedly satisfactory. A number of  
subscribers have not yet paid up, but we know  
they will do so now, without fail, if only to show  
us that they have appreciated our efforts during  
the session. This number is a double one, completing  
the twelve, and with it we hand the JOURNAL over  
to the staff which is to guide its destinies through  
session '85-'86, trusting that they will see our  
weak points, and profit by them.

THE plan of issuing tickets for the annual  
Convocation, which was recommended by the  
JOURNAL and adopted by the authorities, has proved  
a decided success. Although the hall was completely  
filled this year, there was a total absence of that  
crushing and crowding which has characterized  
previous occasions. The ladies' thanks must have  
fully made up for the little extra trouble.

THE address delivered by Chancellor  
Fleming in connection with the recent  
Convocation, and of which we print a brief  
account in another column, contains a great  
deal of interesting information, as well as  
some decidedly suggestive lessons. The friends  
of Queen's may well feel grateful that her  
Trustees have followed the example shown by  
the governing board of Edinburgh University  
upon the occasion of the memorable crisis of  
1858. Our Chancellor is yearly increasing the  
debt due to him from all who have the interest  
of our *Alma Mater* at heart.

THE rebellion in the Northwest has been  
the all-absorbing topic of interest throughout  
the Dominion for sometime past. The stake is  
all important, and the prompt action taken by  
the Government, with the loyal and wholehearted  
response of the Canadian volunteers, must be  
intensely gratifying to everybody. The prospects  
now are for speedy peace, and though our  
country has suffered much by the loss of many  
brave citizens, we have yet much cause to be  
thankful.

AS everyone expected, the Trustees of Queen's have declined with thanks the privilege of entering into the proposed federation of colleges, and our *Alma Mater* still preserves her individuality. This is the end, so far as we are concerned, of the glorious scheme of University Confederation. May it rest in peace!

A FEW of our students are members of the local volunteer force, and were called out for active service shortly before the examinations. As a natural consequence, they were not able to take a stand as high as though they had been free to study, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that their time has not been wasted.

TO speak plainly, the conduct of the students in the gallery at Convocation this session was simply disgraceful. It is the easiest thing in the world to make a big noise; a half-dozen blatant idiots armed with fog horns can produce a greater volume of sound than a well trained orchestra of highly cultivated musicians. There is a limit to everything, and if the Senate should refuse to reserve the gallery for the students upon another occasion, we would not be the least bit surprised. As all will admit, well pointed jokes and well rendered college songs from the gallery, are calculated to put an audience in the best of humour, but when a number of rational beings undertake to play the part of howling maniacs, and to out-vie one another in the hideousness of their yelling, the result is to engender a mingled feeling of disgust and pity in the minds of those who are forced to listen to the pandemonium. We are told that those who were making the disturbance, upon the occasion refused to, were comparatively few in number. If so, it is to be regretted that they were not expelled from the gallery before they were allowed to bring such disgrace upon their fellow-students.

IT is always gratifying to those interested in the cause of education to notice the progress of young institutions of learning. We have been pleased greatly by the wonderful success which has attended our friend Isaac Wood, B.A., '84, and his co-workers, in their endeavour to establish a business college in Kingston. Started about a year ago, the Dominion Business College is already one of the institutions of the city. It has a large and efficient staff of instructors, a long and rapidly lengthening list of students, well adapted and commodious premises, and the brightest of prospects. We heartily congratulate these gentlemen upon their success.

ACCORDING to carefully prepared statistics, Yale College brings into New Haven about a million dollars a year." This item, which appeared in our last number, affords considerable food for thought, showing as it does of what importance it is to the commercial interests of a community to have a large educational institution in its midst. No, we do not blame the citizens of Toronto for endeavouring to collect all the colleges in Queen's Park.

WE beg to assure our readers, and more especially the students of Queen's, that it was not want of "copy" which led us, a short time since, to once more call attention to the yearning desire, on the part of the students, to have the lectures in Mental and Moral Philosophy placed in the hands of the members of that class in printed form. "Berto," in writing to the last number of the JOURNAL, is actually low-spirited and despairing enough to assert that this is a consummation which, though devoutly to be wished, we need never hope to see realized in our day, notwithstanding the array of facts which might be brought forward to show the necessity for the change. We

thank our stars that, as "Berto" says, our bump of hope is indeed well developed. True, this subject has been repeatedly written about and talked over, and the result so far has verily been nothing but talk, yet we are sanguine enough to think that a little more perseverance will achieve the long hoped for result, and to this end we venture once more, even at the risk of wearying our readers with a thread-bare subject, to plead the cause of the poor unfortunates who are obliged to take down full notes on such a profound subject at the rate of fifty words a minute. In the first place, Mental and Moral Philosophy is a perfectly new subject to nine out of every ten students in the class. With almost every other class, the student has had some sort of preparatory High School training, but here he is entering upon an altogether unexplored region, his thoughts are to be directed into unfamiliar channels, and he is to regard everything from an unwonted point of view. How much need then, that he should be able to feel his way carefully, thoroughly understanding each statement or argument, and using it as a stepping stone to the next. And again, how important it is that the student should from the first learn to appreciate the importance of the training to be derived from the study of this grand subject, and should take such a deep interest in it that he will never leave a single point without thoroughly mastering its true inwardness. We insist that, under the present system, the chances are nine out of ten against the average student either fully comprehending the work step by step, or taking such an interest in it as will lead him to study from pure love of the subject. He goes into the class room, not to listen to and appreciate an instructive and enjoyable lecture, but to do his best to beat his previous record in taking down a fifty word a minute lecture at a thirty word rate, using

all kinds of hieroglyphics and abbreviations in the vain attempt to form a connected whole. He then leaves the class, and if he has any idea of passing in the spring, adjourns to a vacant room with a number of companions in misfortune, and spends the next hour in trying to fill up blanks and extend abbreviations, finally concluding that there must be some common sense underlying the conglomeration, and proceeding in an attempt to interpret the same. After laboring for a considerable length of time, he manages to trace out the argument to his satisfaction, and prepares to go through the process once more upon the morrow. Now we appeal to any right minded individual to know if there is any chance of the average student taking a real interest in such work as this. How different would be the result if these same lectures were presented to the student nicely printed and ready for use, and, what is of vast importance, all complete and correct. All who have read *Kant and his English Critics* know how pleasantly readable Dr. Watson's philosophical writings are, and we venture to assert that if the lectures were printed, the class in Mental and Moral Philosophy would not only be much more largely attended, but would be attended by students who would take a deep and thorough interest in their work, so that this department at Queen's would become famous, not only, as at present, on account of the singular abilities of its professor, but also on account of the superior excellence of its students.

We readily admit that the scheme is attended by its difficulties, but these are by no means insuperable. In the first place, Dr. Watson is not in the habit of delivering a stereotyped set of lectures, but then our idea is to have the lectures printed in a somewhat condensed form, to be extended by questioning and conversation in the class, so that the professor would still be at liberty

to enlarge upon some points and hurry over others at will. The matter of expense could easily be overcome by having the lectures done up in book-form, and selling them to the students, who would be only too willing to pay the necessary amount. The main objection is that the preparation for the press would necessitate a great deal of labor on the part of the professor. Dr. Watson, however, as we have before pointed out, has never yet been known to shirk work in a good cause, and in this particular case the after results would be more than sufficient to repay him for his extra trouble. We would ask him to give this matter his serious consideration, and if he should, as we trust he will, decide upon bringing about the much needed reform, he may rest assured that he will be fully repaid, if only by the gratitude of his students, who will then consider it a privilege indeed to attend the class of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

THE session of 1884-85 has been one full of interest to the students, professors and friends of Queen's. Throughout the whole of the session we have had the question of University Confederation discussed in its length, breadth, and profundity. It has been discussed privately and publicly, in conversation and by letter, by students, graduates, alumni, professors, and benefactors generally, and after receiving the most careful and judicious weighing, it has, as regards Queen's, been found wanting. This event marks, perhaps, the most important crisis through which Queen's has passed for many a year. It was a question of life or death, and we feel confident that the course selected will be productive, not only of life merely, but of health and vigorous growth. Supporters of the scheme now look upon us with pitying gaze, as they declare that it is now but a question of the survival of the fittest, and that Queen's must ultimately go

to the wall. We are extremely grateful to them for their whole-hearted and disinterested sympathy, yet we assure them that we are not in the least afraid of the fulfilment of their predictions. So much for the great question of the session. We will now look at some points of interest more especially to the students.

Our foot-ball clubs, the students pride, have been in a particularly healthy condition. On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, the association team met the Victorias here and played off the first of the championship ties. It was a good game, both teams being in splendid form, but the Queen's men proved themselves superior, and won the match by a goal. Several minor matches were played, our club being always successful, and at last a trip was made to Toronto to play off the final tie with the Torontos, who had been successful in their section. This match was most unsatisfactory in every respect. The game was played on poor ground, in a drenching rain, with dismal surroundings, our men having met with very questionable hospitality, and general circumstances rendered brilliant play on either side almost impossible. Each club managed to score a goal in a certain way, leaving the championship still at Queen's. Of course the Torontos, true to their nature, claimed the cup, but the question was not, nor has it been since, definitely decided. The cup remains here, and our team is prepared to defend it.

Our Rugby Football Club cannot boast of such an unsullied record as that of their brethren, yet they have every reason to be proud of what they have done during the season. Several matches were played with the Kingston and R. M. C. clubs, Queen's being always successful. A reverse was sustained, however, at Ottawa, where our club had gone to decide the championship of the eastern division. It was a splendid game, and our men worked nobly, but they were

over-matched by the superior science of their opponents. Queen's forward game was irreproachable, but the backs proved weak. This was the last important game of the season.

The Alma Mater Society has been in a more flourishing condition than for several years past. The entertainments held were not as successful as they might have been, but the regular weekly meetings were well attended and much interest taken in the debates. We look for a very marked improvement in the Alma Mater next session.

The Glee Club has been conducted much more quietly than in previous sessions, but it has been doing a good work nevertheless. It appeared in public upon a few especial occasions, being warmly received by the citizens. The private practices and re-unions were very successful and enjoyable.

The Missionary Association and Y.M.C.A., being under the immediate superintendence of the students of Divinity Hall, have been perhaps the most flourishing of all the College Societies. The membership rolls were large, and the work done has given the highest satisfaction, both to the students and to the citizens of Kingston.

The ancient and venerable Concursus Iniquitatis has had the hardest time of all. At first, its officers were somewhat lax in the performance of their duties, and the result was that so many of the freshmen stayed from the paths of rectitude that it was considered necessary to bring them back by wholesale. This wholesale plan was a hitherto untried experiment, and proved decidedly unsuccessful. The affair is of such recent occurrence that we need not particularize. It is to be hoped that those who have charge of this really beneficial institution next session will exercise a little more discretion.

Of the other College Societies, some have been quietly working their way along, others have practically dropped out of existence.

We might again call attention to the fact that the Athletic Association should take some action regarding its annual games, which have long since been regarded as an altogether useless institution. As regards the class work done, we need say nothing. The examination papers published in the Calendar, and the list of passmen, which we give elsewhere, speak for themselves. Upon the whole, the session of 1884-85 has been thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned.

#### CHARLES DICKENS.

**E**DUCATION is a very wide term, admitting of various definitions. Generally speaking, we mean by a self-educated man one who has not had the advantages of a school or college training. In this sense Charles Dickens was a self-educated man. If, however, we understand by education preparation for the work one has to do in life, the great novelist was indebted to circumstances for an education upon which it would have been difficult to improve. His father was a civil service official, stationed, at the time Charles was born, (1812) at Portsmouth, but afterwards at Chatham and later at London,—a man fitted for his calling, but for nothing beyond, one of those good tempered and unpractical individuals whom nature never intended to have charge of a family. His mother had more energy, but was unable to put her scheming into effect, and when our hero was nine years old we find the family in abject poverty. As a consequence, the boy was sent out to earn a living, and for two years he was engaged in pasting labels on blacking pots at six shillings a week. Most uncongenial labor this, for a precocious boy who had already perused many books, and whose aim in life was to be a great author. He felt his position keenly and even in after life was wont to weep as he thought over his early humiliation. And yet he was now in attendance at a better

school than could have been chosen for him by the best meaning of parents. Such companions as Bob Fagin and Poll Green were hardly calculated to arouse the sympathy of a boy with such prematurely developed sensibilities and aspirations, yet for one whose destined work was to describe the poorer houses and streets of London, and the many varieties of life, odd and sad, laughter-moving and pitiful, that swarmed in them, there could be no more instructive school, no surer road to knowledge. True, there was great danger of the delicate boy giving way to circumstances, and his acuteness taking the wrong turning, but he survived the dangers and became a great novelist. In his early reading, as he himself tells us, he had lived in an ideal world, and the bitter contrast between his hopes for the future, and the life of miserable poverty into which he found himself so suddenly drawn, with its strange and painful experiences, indelibly impressed upon his memory the many odd scenes and character with which he was brought in contact. Yet the misery and shame which he experienced did not prevent him from seeing the humorous side of life, and before he has reached his teens we find him attempting to sketch the eccentricities of those around him. He was serving an apprenticeship in a completely equipped studio, with every facility for acquiring the knowledge which was to serve him so well in after life.

When barely twelve years old, a quarrel with one of the blacking merchants brought to an end what the boy considered a miserable servitude, and he was sent to a grammar school, where he remained for a couple of years. Again thrown upon his own resources, he became office boy for an attorney in Gray's Inn. That his observation was fully exercised here is proved by the fact that his employer afterwards recognized several of the scenes in *Pickwick* and *Nicho-*

*las Nickleby* as having taken place in his office. Being brought into contact with newspaper men, he resolved to qualify himself for the journalistic profession, and at seventeen, having mastered the difficulties of shorthand, he had obtained employment as a reporter in the Doctors Commons. Two years later he was reporting the parliamentary proceedings for different provincial papers. In 1834 his first published piece of original writing appeared in the *Old Monthly Magazine*, entitled "A Dinner at Poplar," and some sketches followed shortly, the whole being collected and published two years later as *Sketches by Boz*. The success of this work was remarkable, and no wonder, for here we already find in full swing the unflagging delight in pursuing the humorous side of a character, and the inexhaustible fertility in inventing ludicrous incidents which had only to be displayed on a large scale to place him at once upon the pinnacle of fame. For the next few years he was kept fully occupied with the *Pickwick Papers* and *Oliver Twist*, which were issued side by side in instalments, and achieved a success which was simply wonderful. Our author had a reputation now, and was much sought after by the editors of the various magazines. In the first excitement of success, his appetite for work was unbounded, and the products of his pen correspondingly numerous. In 1842, he had begun to feel the strain of too severe work, and set out for this side of the Atlantic, on a holiday trip. In America, he met with a reception which might well have turned his head, and it has been claimed that he is unnecessarily severe in his criticism in the *American Notes*, written immediately upon his return. It would be useless, in such limited space, to attempt to trace the ups and downs in the remainder of the career of this remarkable man. For a time his work did not seem to be as deeply appreciated as it deserved, yet he soon re-

gained his former position in public opinion, and remained until his death the popular novelist of the day. Some have found it hard to explain the reason why his writings evince such life, but he himself had a theory which furnishes the explanation. He was fond of insisting that no genius can be of much avail for great literary productions without the closest attention, and following out this theory, he labored earnestly, exercised the most pains-taking attention, gathering together a most amazing variety of characters and abundance of incidents, and setting them for his special purposes. The novels of Dickens will live, because they take hold of the permanent and universal sentiments of the race—sentiments which pervade all classes, and which no culture can eradicate. His fun may be too boisterous for the refined tastes of his own time, or for that matter, of posterity; his pathos may appear maudlin; but they carried everything before them when they first burst upon our literature, because, however much exaggerated, they were exaggerations of what our race feels in its inner heart; and unless culture in the future works a miracle, and carries its changes beneath the surface, we may be certain that Dickens will keep his hold.

## AMONG THE POETS.

### COQUETTE.

"Coquette," my love they sometimes call,  
For she is light of lip and heart;  
What though she smiles alike on all,  
If in her smile she knows no art?

Like some glad brook she seems to be,  
That ripples o'er its pebbly bed.  
And prattles to each flower or tree,  
Which stoops to kiss it overhead.

Beneath the heavens white and blue  
It purls and sings and laughs and leaps,  
The sunny meadows dancing through  
O'er noisy shoals and frothy steeps.

'Tis thus the world doth see the brook;  
But I have seen it otherwise,  
When following it to some far nook  
Where leafy shields shut out the skies.  
And there its waters rest, subdued,  
In shadowy pools serene and shy,  
Wherein grave thoughts and fancies brood  
And tender dreams and longings lie.  
I love it when it laughs and leaps,  
But love it better when at rest—  
'Tis only in its tranquil deeps  
I see thy image in its breast!

—Century.

### EDGAR ALLEN POE.

Eyes planet calm with something in their vision  
That seemed not of earth's mortal mixture born;  
Strange mythic faiths and fantasies Elysian,  
And far, sweet dreams of "fairy lands forlorn."  
Unfathomable eyes that held the sorrow  
Of vanished ages in their shadowy deeps,  
Lit by that prescience of a heavenly morrow,  
Which in high hearts the immortal spirit keeps.

MRS. S. H. WHITMAN.

### NEAR MY DEWY JACQUEMINOT.

Near my dewy jacqueminot  
Cupid lurked one golden morning.  
Came Jeannette who told me "no"  
Near my dewy jacqueminot.  
But she saw the god, and lo!  
Changed to tenderness her scorning;  
Near my dewy jacqueminot  
Cupid lurked one golden morning.

—Harvard Advocate.

### UNCONSCIOUS FAITH.

I have seen a curious child applying to his ear  
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell  
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul  
Listened intently; and his countenance soon  
Brightened with joy; for from within were heard  
Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed  
Mysterious union with its native sea.  
Even such a shell the universe itself  
Is to the ear of faith; and there are times,  
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart  
Authentic tidings of invisible things;  
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;  
And central peace, subsisting at the heart  
Of endless agitation. Here you stand,  
Adore, and worship, when you know it not;  
Pious beyond the intention of your thought;  
Devout above the meaning of your will.

—WORDSWORTH.

## CLOSING EXERCISES.

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

SUNDAY, April 26th, was not as bright a day as we might have wished for as the first day of the closing week of the forty-fifth session of our University, but the dullness of the weather did not prevent a goodly number from assembling in Convocation Hall to listen to the baccalaureate Sermon, which was preached by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., of Toronto. Mr. Milligan is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and his remarks were listened to with the utmost attention by his congregation. We regret exceedingly that our space will not permit us to give a full report of the sermon.

### THE VALEDICTORIES.

Tuesday afternoon was the time fixed for the delivering of the Valedictories by representatives of the different graduating classes, and Convocation Hall was well filled with a decidedly select audience, the ladies as usual predominating. The students occupied their place in the gallery and succeeded in preventing a feeling of monotony from pervading the assemblage, those of their fellows who had been gallant enough to escort young ladies, aiding, though somewhat against their will, in the provision of amusement. The Valedictorians were Messrs. G. W. Mitchell in Arts, W. Spankie, B.A., in Medicine, and John Hay, M.A., in Divinity. The efforts of these gentlemen evinced careful preparation, and were fully appreciated. While we do not wish to criticise any of the valedictories, we cannot refrain from especially mentioning the able manner in which Mr. Spankie put forward the advantages to be gained by taking an Arts course previous to one in Medicine. His arguments called forth enthusiastic bursts of applause, especially from the students in the gallery. At the close of the valedictories Rev. E. D. MacLaren, M.A., of Brampton, terminated the proceedings with the benediction.

### THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

A severe snow-storm raged on Tuesday evening, but it did not deter a large number from assembling in Convocation Hall to hear Chancellor Fleming deliver his address. Among those who attended were Rev. D. McTavish, M.A., Lindsay; Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.D., Brampton; Dr. Gibson, Belleville; Rev. Dr. Smith, St. John, N.B.; Rev. John Chisholm, McIntyre; Rev. Mr. Chambers, Wolfe Island; Rev. Dr. Bain, Rev. Mr. Houston, Rev. Mr. McCuaig, Dr. Fowler, R. V. Rogers, B.A., Dr. Dupuis, John Carruthers, Kingston; Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton, Rev. Jas. Carmichael, Strange; Rev. Kenneth McLenan, Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal; Rev. A. Campbell, B.A., Manitoba; Rev. Dr. Barclay, Montreal; G. Gillies, Gananoque; Dr. Moore, Brockville; Ex-Mayor Von Hugel, Port Hope, and others.

The Chancellor, in commencing, acknowledged thankfully the gift, from Her Majesty, of "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" for the College

library, and then he regretted that he was unable to be present at last convocation, an invitation to send a delegate to the celebration of the 30th session of the University Education, having been accepted, and he, as Chancellor, being named as delegate. He next read a document, signed by authorities of the Edinburgh University, thanking Queen's for its courtesy in sending him (the only delegate from Ontario) as their representative, and then he touched upon the relationship of Queen's to the Scottish universities, after which he gave a vivid description of the academic festivities in Edinburgh, of the historic buildings which it was his pleasure to visit during the ceremony, and of the banquet which followed, and at which there were 1,300 guests. He then asked what led to the gathering of the Scottish Capital of so many of the wise and learned of the earth; if the assemblage was not a sign of the times in which we live, and if it did not indicate that although there are still vast numbers of the human race in a savage state there is nevertheless, throughout the world, an earnest seeking after truth. Thus, while the leading minds from all quarters of the globe outwardly meet in friendly greeting it is in fact an homage to learning which they pay. A brief sketch of Edinburgh University was given, in which among other things, it was stated that the students numbered 3,341—1,023 in arts, 1,732 in medicine, 489 in law and 97 in divinity, and then a brief allusion was made to Glasgow and St. Andrew's Universities—three relics of the grand old policy followed by wise churchmen of the period to cast the light of knowledge abroad on all christendom. Again, reference was made to the resemblance of Edinburgh to Queen's, and it was pointed out that the annals of both show that each took its origin in the

### MOST HUMBLE CIRCUMSTANCES,

and that each has been supported from the first by the enthusiasm and sympathy of true-hearted, broad-minded, patriotic men. Edinburgh at its inception in 1583, had fifty or sixty students under one master, Robert Rollock, with a salary of \$115 per annum, with a preparatory class under Duncan Nairn. Owing to turbulent times, etc., it was not until 1621 that she had as many students as Queen's has, when it had but five classes conducted by a principal and four professors. It had been in existence 150 years before the students reached 500.

The union of Scotland with England, however, opened up avenues for the energies of the Scottish people, which they turned to good account, for in 1833 the income of the University had reached about \$40,000; and since then (in fifty years) its revenue has quadrupled and now amounts to \$170,000 per annum. But the most remarkable progress has been within the last thirty years. In 1858 the idea of one national university of Scotland was suggested. An act was passed by the Imperial Parliament relating to education generally. Mr. Gladstone succeeded in introducing into this act a clause by which the four universities of Scotland were empowered to abrogate their individual existence as universities and turn themselves



into colleges under a central university, which would be the examining body for Scotland. The alleged object of this proposal was to "stimulate teaching and study." The act appointed commissioners who were directed to enquire and report how far it might be practicable and expedient that such a new university should be founded to be a national university for Scotland."

The feeling against the proposal was so marked that the commissioners, men of wisdom and sagacity, "came to the conclusion that they could not recommend that the ancient universities of Scotland should be swept away."

The Permissive Act remained a dead letter, but the attempt to interfere with the four universities had the immediate effect of attracting to them greater interest and sympathy. The attempt to destroy the academic-quadrilateral of Scotland, as the Bishop of Durham designated the four ancient fortresses of learning, resulted in strengthening each of them and rendering them invaluable. Old friends came to the rescue: new friends from unexpected quarters rallied around them. The honor and independence of the four universities were saved. They sprang into new life and development, and during the last twenty years Edinburgh University alone has received from private sources \$2,250,000, and of this sum \$650,000 has been expended on new buildings, to which the Government added a subsidy of \$400,000. The new buildings have already cost over \$1,000,000, and they are yet to be extended by the erection of an academic hall, which will cost a further sum of \$350,000.

#### BRIGHT HOPES FOR QUEEN'S.

"The history of this now famous university at once presents an example, and holds out the brightest hopes for Queen's. The great school in the Scottish capital had the humblest commencement, its career for long years was one continual struggle. It was beset with difficulties and poverty, but resting on the affections of its friends and relying mainly on their liberality, its course has been continuously one of progress and usefulness until it has attained its present proud position. May it not be salutary to recall such points in the history of the Scottish seats of learning as were briefly related? May we not look to them with profit? Has not the circumstances mentioned an important bearing on issues in which the people of this Province are deeply concerned to-day? May not the attempt to sweep away the old Scottish universities be repeating itself in Canada? We all know that for some time back it has been proposed to unite the several universities of Ontario; that a scheme has recently been matured for the absorption by one of all the others and the establishment of a single Provincial university, and that this scheme involves the destruction of Queen's as a university at Kingston. Shall this attempt result as in Scotland? Shall Queen's abrogate its power and be swallowed up, or shall it, like its prototype, Edinburgh, find stronger sympathy and renewed vitality. I am greatly mistaken if the same spirit does not pervade Canada as was experienced in Scotland? We have de-

termined that our people shall have all the intellectual advantage which can be obtained in other countries, and these advantages would undoubtedly be wanting if our seats of high learning were reduced to a single university."

"If Scotland, during centuries of civil and religious strife, and depressed by poverty, if at a time when her population was scarcely half a million, her people

#### FELT THE NEED OF FOUR UNIVERSITIES,

surely this Province, infinitely richer in material wealth than Scotland then was, and with quadruple the population, requires, and is able to sustain more than one seat of learning. A single state endowed university would, it is to be feared, dry up the springs of private liberality with all the blessings which flow from it. While, as we have in the Scottish universities, an illustration of the strength and power and advantages of individual beneficence, we are warranted, I think, in believing that the same self help, the same determination, and the same enthusiasm, directed by the same intelligence cannot fail ultimately to triumph in Canada as it has triumphed beyond the Atlantic. We cannot doubt that, as the years roll on, Canada, with her magnificent resources developed, will become far wealthier than Scotland, and that Queen's, having established stronger and stronger claims upon the gratitude and affection of the people, will gain their heartiest assistance and material support. That as the people increased in wealth, a flood of benefactions will pour in to perpetuate and build up on a broad and solid foundation at Kingston, a seat of learning which, in all branches of literary culture, will be a blessing to coming generations of Canadians.

After alluding to the illustrious dead, once graduates of Edinburgh, the Chancellor asked: "If the University of Edinburgh has done so much to awaken that noble love of learning in Scotland which has left an impress on the natural character; if she has given to the world a multitude of names of the highest renown, may we not hope that Queen's must affect the most beneficial effect on Canada, and that as the centuries roll on she will prove herself a powerful instrument in giving mental life and strength and activity to the men of this fair Dominion. Will not she, too, in the years to come, have on her roll of graduates, a brilliant array of illustrious names, who will have contributed to the world's progress? Probably some young men whom I now address, will, in due time, rank unsurpassed in some branch of learning, and who in science, in literature, or in philosophy, will increase the purifying light of knowledge to elevate their fellow men."

After reminding the students that it was upon them that the morrow must depend, the Chancellor closed his address with a few words of advice.

#### FEDERATION DECLINED.

When the Chancellor had finished his interesting address Principal Grant asked him to read his report upon the answers sent in to him by friends and graduates to the questions submitted to them recently, viz., whether they wished Queens to go to Toronto, whether they would assist

her if she went there, and whether they would help to increase her efficiency if she stayed.

The Chancellor complied by reading his report. This showed that 347 replies had been received from friends and graduates outside of Frontenac, from representative men belonging to every rank in life, and holding every shade of opinion in politics and religion. A quarter of a million dollars would be required to remove Queen's to Toronto. The great majority of correspondents declared that they did not wish her to go, but that they would continue to help her here. A large number would not only give her nothing in case of removal, but would withdraw their present aid. A very small minority favored the scheme; two men would give assistance if the college were removed. This result of the enquiries made by the Chancellor showed that if Queen's were to enter into confederation the money would have to come from the Government. The friends of Queen's—99 per cent—are decidedly of the opinion that it would not be wise to go to Toronto, even if the money were forthcoming to-morrow.

Principal Grant then gave the result of an analysis of the 347 communications, and read a number of them.

Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, moved, seconded by George Gillies, B.A., of Gananoque, "that the meeting is of the unanimous opinion that the authorities of Queen's should now determine that the University should forever remain at Kingston."—Carried.

Moved by Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., Toronto, and seconded by Judge Macdonald, of Brockville, "that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chancellor for his admirable address and for the great trouble he has taken to ascertain the views of graduates and friends of the college on the subject on University confederation; and that the University Council be requested to consider the advisability of forming an association, whose duty it shall be in every possible way to further the interests and increase the efficiency of this University."—Carried.

These resolutions were supported by eloquent speeches, dressing up in sparkling phrase the arguments against confederation which have become so familiar to our readers during the past year.

#### THE SCHEME BURIED FOREVER.

Principal Grant then rose and said that he was now entitled to utter the words he had been longing to say—this question could never come up again. He had felt somewhat humiliated by the discussion, but he was obliged to take part in it because invited to do so by the Minister of Education, without any advance on the part of Queen's. Not wishing to treat the Minister with discourtesy he had gone to the meetings in Toronto where the majority of those who had participated had agreed upon the scheme so much discussed. He thought the friends of Queen's should express their opinion, and they had done so in extraordinary manifestation of sentiment which had been brought before the notice of the meeting. Men who would be saved hundreds of dollars every year strongly opposed a measure which promised to relieve

them of their burden. Such a question could never be raised again, no matter who proposed it. It was settled once for all. Queen's would sink with her colors flying, or prosper in the spot where her fathers had placed her. The University could not be made a first-class institution without money, and an amount of it far beyond anything that had yet been attempted. Her strength had hitherto been in the multitude of donors of small gifts, but she required large sums as well in the future. Every true friend of the institution must feel that her increased endowment was his work.

The meeting then dispersed.

#### UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the University Council met in the Senate Chamber. Three new members were elected: Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., of Toronto; John Muckleston, B.A., and R. W. Shannon, M.A., of Kingston. Mr. Shannon was also elected Registrar of the Council, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. P. Knight, M.A., who has fulfilled the duties of Registrar during the past two years. Dr. Moore, of Brockville, was elected to represent Queen's in the Medical Council during the next term.

An association was formed for the purpose of increasing the endowment of the institution called "The Queen's University Endowment Association," of which Mr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., was made President, the object being to increase the efficiency of the University by adding to the endowment, providing for the establishment of new scholarships, lectureships, and chairs, and in other ways enlisting and securing public sympathy and support. A committee was appointed to carry these resolutions into effect, consisting of Rev. Dr. Smith, St. John, N.B.; A. T. Drummond, B.A.; R. V. Rogers, B.A.; Rev. J. C. Smith, Guelph; Judge Macdonald, Brockville; John Bell, Q.C., and Dr. Gibson, M.A., Belleville; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, and Mr. Leggett, Hamilton; Dr. Malloch, Perth; Rev. E. D. McLaren, Brampton; Rev. James Barclay, Montreal; Dr. McArthur, B.A., London; Geo. Gillies, B.A., Gananoque; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall; Rev. M. McGillivray, Perth; Dr. Campbell, Renfrew; James MacLennan, Q.C.; Rev. G. Milligan, B.A., and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Toronto; Principal Grant, John Carruthers, G. M. Macdonnell, and Dr. Lavelle Kingston.

It was resolved to bring before the Medical Council the advisability of allowing arts graduates to pass the medical examinations in three years instead of four. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That it would neither be in the interest of Queen's, nor in the interest of higher education in Canada that Queen's should abdicate her University powers or remove from Kingston;
2. That the report of the Trustees adopted Jan. 15, 1885, expresses generally the views of the Council;
3. That, in the opinion of the Council, it is the duty of the Government in any appropriation for university work,

to recognize the large share of University work at Kingston:

4. That the Chancellor's report be adopted, and that a copy of the report, together with these resolutions, be sent to the trustees for their guidance.

### MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

The meeting of Trustees, held in the Senate Room on Wednesday morning, was attended by the following:—

Hon. A. Morris, D.C.L., chairman; Sandford Fleming, L.L.D., C.M.G.; Rev. Mr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. Robert Campbell, and Rev. Jas. Barclay, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Jardine, Brockville; Rev. S. G. Smith, D.D., St. John, N.B.; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Bain and Principal Grant, D.D., Kingston; and Messrs. A. T. Drummond, L.L.B., Montreal; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall; Dr. Boulter, Stirling; W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., Lanark, and G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C.

The following Trustees were elected for the next four years, viz.: Rev. Dr. Bain, Kingston; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Smith, St. Johns, N.B.; Hon. A. Morris, D.C.L., and James MacLennan, Q.C., L.L.D., Toronto; Mr. George Davidson, Kingston; and E. W. Rathbun, Deseronto.

The report to the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and also to the General Assembly, was read and approved.

The report on the question of University Confederation, which was read at the public meeting, and also at the meeting of the University Council, was read and approved by the Board. The resolutions passed by the council were also read and the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Mr. W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., seconded by Mr. MacLennan, Q. C., and resolved, "That the trustees are greatly encouraged in the efforts to promote the advancement and progress of Queen's College by the action of the University Council in forming a Queen's University Endowment Association, and while cordially approving of the action taken by the Council, commend the object to the support and sympathy of the friends of the University."

The thanks of the Board were tendered to the Chancellor for his able services in connection with the object of University Confederation.

Rev. Jas. Carmichael, of Strange, was appointed lecturer on Church history for the next session.

Dr. Moore, of Brockville, was re-appointed representative to the Ontario Medical Council.

Appropriations were made for Science and Chemical Laboratories, and for finishing the museum.

Other routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned at 12 o'clock.

### CONVOCATION.

The newly instituted system of admission to Convocation by ticket has been tried, and has proved a decided success. Only those who had secured tickets were ad-

mitted this year, and the consequence was that the Hall was completely filled without any of that crowding and crushing which has characterized these gatherings of late years. The audience was fashionable and intelligent, being composed chiefly of ladies. The gallery was filled with students, who kept up a continuous racket throughout the whole proceedings, any attempt at singing or any humorous remark being drowned out by maudlin yelling. Some few did attempt to amuse the audience with an occasional song or a little real wit, but they soon became disgusted and silent.

At half-past two o'clock, the Chancellor, vice Chancellor, Principal, professors, graduates, trustees, and other members of Convocation, filed into the hall from the Senate room. to the tune of the Dead March in Saul by the gods, and the proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Manitoba, reading the 19th Psalm and leading in prayer. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Drs. Bain, Wardrope, Guelph; Barclay, Montreal; and T. G. Smith, St. John, N.B.; Revs. LeRoy Hooker, R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton; R. Campbell, Montreal; A. Campbell, Manitoba; K. MacLennan, Whitby, E. D. McLaren, B.D., Brampton; D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto; John Chisholm, B.A., McIntyre; and W. A. Lang, Lunenburg; Judge McDonald, Brockville; Mayor Smythe, L.L.D., R. T. "Walken, Q.C., John McIntyre, Q.C., G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C.; A. T. Drummond, L.L.D., Montreal; George Gillies, B.A., Gananoque; W. J. Gibson, M.A., M.D., Belleville; and others.

The names of the successful competitors for scholarships, as given in another column, were read over by the Registrar, and received with hearty applause. The only prize essay was that on "The Unity of Scripture," written by Chas. J. Cameron, B.A., '85, whose motto was "When you are the anvil, bear; when the hammer, strike." The medals were then presented to the winners, Mayor Smythe presenting the Mayor's gold medal in person. Dr. Fowler presented the medals and certificates to the medical students, and Dr. Lavell, to those of the Women's Medical College.

The next proceeding was the laureation of the graduating classes by the Chancellor, the various candidates being presented by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Williamson, who was greeted with loud and long applause when he rose to his feet.

In conclusion, the graduates were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, who congratulated them on the successful completion of their studies, and in well chosen words, gave them wise counsels as to the future. The graduates in Arts, he said, had laid the best foundation for any profession. If they intended to follow a mercantile career they had done well in beginning life with a college education, providing themselves with the best antidote to the paltry ambitions of a mere business life. They had secured for themselves one of the best safeguards against a purely money making and money loving life, and he appealed to parents to resolve that their

sons would begin life with a liberal education. The medical students, he said, had chosen a noble profession, the profession which carried out most fully one part of the Great Master's work, relieving the sick. It was noble in its present representatives; noble in the spirit of self-sacrifice and unremunerated work. The theological students, he advised to let their steadfast and strongest aim be to catch and communicate the spirit of the Master, to bring Him near to men, and men near to Him; to receive the truth whether it came through their own channel or not. They should be glad, not sorry, that others were receiving truth as well as themselves. He advised all to remember and respect the university which had given them their degrees, as its future was in their hands. Queen's is strong already—strong in her past history, strong in her office bearers, strong in her teaching staff, strong in the number and quality of her students, and stronger in *esprit de corps* and, said the speaker, "it lies with you to make it still stronger."

The names of the honorary graduates were the enrolled and the convocation was closed with the Benediction by the Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal.

#### THE VALEDICTORIES.

The following are the valedictories delivered on behalf of the graduating classes in Arts, Divinity and Medicine:

MR. MITCHELL.

*Mr. Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen—* I am sorry that one better fitted to do justice to the task was not chosen to represent so important a class as that of '85. In one sense I may claim to be a fit representative, viz.: in my loyalty and gratitude to old Queen's, within whose walls a divine accident, which I shall always remember with satisfaction, led my wandering steps four-years ago.

The past session has been fraught with events of importance both at home and abroad. At home we have had two wars; one with words on the question of confederation, and another with arms against our misguided brothers in the North-West. Abroad there is the war in the Soudan, and the expectation of another and greater war between England and Russia.

The first, although it has only been a war of words, is by no means the least important to Queen's University, and if things continue to go on as they have begun, the war of words may change into something more formidable.

The question of confederation has been so widely discussed that nothing seems to be left for the enterprising orator to say that has not been said already; but the importance of the subject to students may be sufficient excuse for a student to refer to it. Some people may say that, when one comes to look at the matter critically, it is not so much confederation that has been discussed as something else. Many of its advocates, and some of its opponents, have given us very good samples of the logical fallacy of *ignoratio elenchi*. Representatives of Toronto have proved, to the satisfaction of their friends, that our

esteemed Principal is not what some people take him for, and that shows at once that confederation is the thing. Others have said that the only university on the continent worthy the name is Toronto, which shows clearly to the unprejudiced mind that Queen's should be abolished. It has been insinuated by a highly respectable journal that the citizens of Kingston have not tried to solve the problem of confederation, but another, and simple one, viz., whether as much cheese, ham and tobacco would be sold if the students of Queen's took themselves off to Toronto. But this is a libel. No doubt at the meeting in the City Hall one speaker raised an irrelevant issue by asking the students whether in Toronto they would have better lodgings or would enjoy the society of prettier girls, but I think the general tone of the speakers at that meeting might be profitably studied by the citizens of a bigger city. I am sure that most of the townsmen don't care if the students should get poorer hash and sleep in garrets, or should have to regale their eyes with young ladies, plain even to the verge of ugliness, provided that the higher education of Ontario should be benefitted by the change. And this, I am sure, is the feeling of the class for which I have the honor to speak. We wish to consider the question from the point of view of men of letters, not of the debating club, the stump or the huckster's shop.

That this particular scheme of confederation will benefit the Province at large the students of Queen's do not believe. Confederation in the abstract may or may not be a good thing, but this particular scheme is certainly not good. The greatest objection to it seems to be that it will degrade the degree of B. A. by substituting divinity subjects for arts, for divinity subjects, as we all know, are easy to learn, and even if they are not, they are easier to learn than divinity and arts subjects combined. It may be a good thing for all students to study theology, and perhaps it might be good for them to study law and medicine, as well as civil engineering, dentistry and fariery, but surely it is not good enough that the time required for the study of theology should be taken out of the short period of four years. People who are so eager to compel all students to study divinity subjects ought to be willing to sacrifice something for so good an object, but I am not aware that anybody has professed to make the curriculum for the degree of B. A. extend over five years so as to secure so desirable an object.

I do not believe that the proposal of some friends of Toronto is in the interest of higher education, nor do I understand why theological colleges should be part of the proposed university. It seems to me that to complete the scheme it might be well to have representatives from another important body, the Salvation Army.

This good result, at least, the discussion ought to have; no sensible government can now think of assisting Toronto without, in fairness, doing the like for Queen's. Would it be too much to expect that the legislature of Ontario, as a set off to the policy of taxing knowledge, which, to the Dominion legislature, seems the highest

wisdom, should recognize the work Queen's is doing by building and endowing a school of science? Our legislature might well take a lesson from Germany, which expends on its colleges eight times as much as they receive from students' fees, and that too with no grudging hand. It liberally supplies apparatus, and encourages by payment a semi-professional class of tutors, who bring to their work the zeal of expectant ambition. In this way there arises abundance of teachers, and this has two great advantages; it provides individual help for promising students in many departments, and it secures that prosecution of study for which even Scotland is doing nothing, and for which England makes but a poor attempt, in the bestowing of fellowships. Whether Germany shows favors to some colleges which she denies to others, I do not know, but should think it very unlikely. The German Government, I am sure, would not be so unjust as to give aid to one institution and withhold it from another, whose work is of as high an order. But whether the work of Queen's is rewarded as it should be, by a grateful country, or whether she is allowed to fight her own battle unaided, I believe it to be impossible to arrest her growth.

Under her present leadership, and with such friends as she has always had, he would be a weak and unworthy son who should think for a moment that she has reached her full stature, or is likely to cease from pressing forward to higher things. It is not in my mind a worthy ambition which regards Queen's or any other Canadian University, as *lotus teres atque rotundus*, and incapable of expansion or development. Would it surprise any of you if the valedictorian of 1,900 spoke in a hall six times the dimensions of this, for a graduating class of 200 men (not including women), and surrounded by a staff of 40 or 50 teachers. But lest I should be tempted to give way to the "tall talk" of our fellow students of Toronto University—for whom we have the kindest feelings, if they would only behave with becoming modesty—let me refer to another matter that has considerable interest for the class of '85. We know from Plato that the gymnastic art in its widest sense was as important in its own way as the art of literature. Sheltered under the authority of so great a name, I may venture to whisper that Queen's affords a physical as well as a mental training to those who will make use of it. I hope it is not a breach of modesty to hint that we hold the championship cup. It seems, however, that we ought not to hold it, for a logician belonging to the University of Toronto has demonstrated that we somehow or other have got more than our deserts. I think that the atmosphere of Toronto must have in it a peculiar power of refraction which causes the great to seem small and the small great. Or is the disturbing element to be found in the eyes of the natives? It seems that not at Queen's but at Toronto are the true champions of Central Ontario, as of course they are head and shoulders above us in literature, science and philosophy. We cannot capture a goal with our tongues

but we can with our legs.

But whilst we have been wrestling on the football field, nations have been entering the field of battle. Events of importance have been happening in almost every quarter of the globe.

This year has been full of events which will all be recorded in the world's history. So great has the martial spirit become in Queen's that a provisional company has been formed in case of emergencies. It is a glorious thing to die for one's country if need be, and the sons of Queen's will not, I am sure, be behind in the race of duty. We understand that it is a very grave thing to run the risk of having life cut short or worse still of being maimed for life, or to bear about for ever after the seeds of disease, but if duty calls we are willing to run the risk. To one other important event or one that we are apt to regard as important. I may refer in a word. I mean the abolition of the venerable *Concursus Iniquitatus*.

In the name of the class of '85 let me thank the Senate for the lenient action they took in abolishing the court for the remainder of this session only. Class, of '86, next year the *Concursus Iniquitatus* will be in your hands, and I trust that, taught by our example, you will so temper justice with mercy that your jurisdiction will not be called into question as ours has been.

Let me conclude by tendering to the Professors of Queen's the warmest thanks of the class of '85 for the great pains they have taken in guiding our too careless steps in the paths of knowledge and morality. We are conscious that we have not always made the best use of our privileges, and that the voice of ease and pleasure has too often proved more alluring than Duty—stern daughter of the voice of God, but we hope that we have at least learned in some degree our own weakness, and that, taught by the past, we shall avoid bringing discredit on our Alma Mater and shall prove not quite unworthy of the men who before us have left these classic halls.

DR. SPANKIE.

*Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen—*

In accordance with established custom it is my duty as valedictorian for the medical graduates of the Royal, for 1885, to offer to you some remarks relative to our medical school and medical study on this, the occasion of the severance of our connection as students. Friendly partings are always more or less sad, even the parting with examinations. I trust then to receive your indulgence at this time, and in this particular unenvied position, for any imperfection that may occur in my efforts to address you. Had this duty fallen to me in my freshman year I, doubtless, would have entered upon it with more enthusiasm and fluency, for freshmen generally have great confidence in their own abilities; but, having completed the required medical course, let me assure you that the importance of caution in all things, and particularly in medical affairs has not been overlooked by our teachers, so

that we have already begun to recognize that our duty is to practise and not to preach. However, this duty is as pleasant to perform as it is difficult. It implies that the *studens medicinae* has become doctor *medicinae*. By it the student and the professor occupy the same platform, and by it the student, after four years of active study, is granted the privilege of publicly expressing his approval or disapproval of the treatment and teaching received by him during his college course. Our verdict to-day is approval; we express it with feelings of the deepest gratitude to our professors, for their many acts of kindness towards us; for their untiring efforts in our behalf—prompted only by their devotion to their profession and their desire to see their Alma Mater flourish in the future, as in the past, so that her sons may not be baffled, beaten or outdone by rivals; for the interest generally which they have manifested in our welfare, and for the extra work they have endured by increasing our facilities for acquiring practical knowledge. The increased number of clinics, the establishment of a summer session, the special lectures of Dr. K. N. Fenwick on the Eye and Ear; of Drs. Dupuis and Henderson, on Surgical Diagnosis and Orthopaedic Surgery; of Dr. Garret on Surgical Landmark; of Dr. Saunders, on Diseases of Children; of Drs. Metcalfe and Clarke, on Diseases of the Nervous System; of the late Dr. McCammon, on Gynaecology; of Dr. Fenwick, on Diseases of the Skin, in addition to the regular Clinical Lectures, together with the facilities now offered for studying them practically—facilities which senior students of other and larger Medical Schools have publicly admitted to be superior to their own, are matters which deserve more than a passing notice, matters which will be received with enthusiasm by every true son and friend of the Royal and matters for which we to-day are proud to return thanks to our esteemed and energetic staff of professors; not only for our own sakes, but for the brilliant prospects which they hold out for our alma mater and the inducements they offer to intending students of medicine. The Medical Student has his difficulties and trials, like other men. He is not that superhuman mystic and heartless creature that many would suppose him to be. Dried bones may be his nearest companions, but they are not his only essentials—to which even his boarding house mistress can testify. In one place known as the Professor's pride and in another as the Policeman's pet; while such names as body-snatchers and bone pickers are almost obsolete. If he should relieve his mind from arduous study by a quiet moonlight drive he is at once accused of terrible contemplations, and often, like Aesculapius of old, when called to raise the dead, must encounter thunder bolts, or rather shot guns, and, like the heroes of the famous "*Ubiadee*" return with only part of his garments. At the present time Medical Students in this city are a mixed class. Among us are maidens and matrons as well as bachelors and bachelors. I am not going to compare the merits of each main division—the married and the un-

married—for we are forewarned by the importance attached to the words of medical men, being, as they are like coppers given to a child—little thought of by the giver, but greatly prized by the child—however, I will say that as yet, in our medical schools at all events, no miserable son of a miserable sire has ever sighed over "pa's plucked," much less over the gloomy soliloquy, "ma's plucked?"

The choice of a subject on an occasion of this kind is the first difficulty, and that on which the mind is most concentrated is generally the one which prevails. Of late much has been said about the literary education of medical men. It may be pronounced presumptuous for one so inexperienced to tackle such a question, but it thrusts itself upon me, and if within my hearing to-day there is young man or a number of young men who look to the study and practice of medicine as their future occupation, I may be pardoned for suggesting to them what experience has taught and what great men have emphatically declared—that the first essential for the successful physician is a thorough preliminary education. This neglect was the life-long regret of the great father of English surgery—the illustrious John Hunter. It is the regret to-day of students and graduates that they did not first enter the University as students in arts. But the mistake is gradually growing less and already every tenth student of the Royal is a graduate in arts—a circumstance deserving of notice and praise, and I hope that ere many returns of this day it will fall to the lot of the medical valedictorian to record that only every tenth student or less is not a graduate in arts. What profession calls for a greater display of knowledge and skill and presence of mind than the medical profession? How better can the mind be developed and strengthened for the arduous study of the most wonderful of sciences than by the benefits accruing from an arts' education? Of the importance of the study of medicine Carlyle, in his *Latter-day Pamphlets*, observes, that "the profession of the human healer is radically a sacred one and connected with the highest priesthoods, or rather being itself the outcome and acme of all priesthoods and divinest conquests of intellect here below." How necessary then is it for the student of medicine to obtain all possible advantages. The young lawyer may fail at the bar, and his client suffer monetary loss; the young clergyman may fail to please his congregation, or the politician to secure his election; but something more than money, something more than dissatisfaction or disappointment—a human life with its immortal soul—may be the cost of the physician's failure. Endow yourselves then with culture and knowledge and you may expect the skill. It is true that very little encouragement is held out to the medical students by the medical authorities of this province to thus equip themselves. It is true that the man who acquires a high school training and who spends four years in the study of arts is placed on the same footing nominally as he who spends four months, as I have known it, in preparation for receiving

lectures in medicine. But it is also true for experience has proved that the graduate in arts can do as much at the study of medicine in three years as the best non-graduates do in four. Previous to one year ago the Ontario Medical Council acknowledged this and allowed graduates in arts to receive their licenses after completing a course of three sessions. Although this is not allowed at present, it is expected to again come in force as a number of its prominent members have announced themselves in its favor. The Council should go further and the Universities and Colleges should go further as those of other countries have already, and make a distinction in their degrees or licenses, whereby he who spends seven or eight years in equipping himself for the medical profession may be rewarded for his honorable labor. If we consider the present state of medical science, and note its rapid strides in recent years, in all of its departments; if we reflect upon the enormous extent of accurate information, of minute technical knowledge, and of special practical training, which is now required to fit a man to practice medicine scientifically and render to those sufferers who seek his help the full measure of the benefit which his art is now able to bestow, we shall cease to wonder why a student should spend more time than twenty months in acquiring his license, and we shall cease to wonder why he who spends seven or eight years in its active study should be superior to him who spends but half the time. A sufficient supply of thoroughly trained and skilful physicians is desired in every community. When overtaken by serious accident or illness all other means of relief fail, and the most wealthy, the most powerful, the most illustrious, must, like the poor and unknown, cast their dependence upon the skill which, under God's guidance, the physician shall display in battling with the dread angel of death, whose wings hover near at hand. No other study presents difficulties and complexities so great as those which beset the study of medicine; in no other occupation in life are such varied culture of the mind and training of the senses demanded. The apprentice must practice five years before he is adjudged capable of running a machine of iron and brass, and yet one who has studied medicine four *half-years* may have his license to meddle with and make or mar that most wonderful machine—man's body—gifted with boundless capacities and freighted with the awful responsibility of an immortal soul. The young pilot must spend seven years of pupilage ere he is trusted to guide a vessel, where only the hidden dangers of sunken rocks or treacherous shoals beset him; while in less than half that time one may qualify himself to pilot that most precious craft—a human life—through the long, dark, intricate windings of disease, where at every turn death lies concealed, so close at hand and so difficult to avoid that nothing but the most consummate skill can insure safety. But it may be said, are you not advocating a longer period of study and at the same time asking for a shorter one for certain medical

students? The explanation of this is that the medical student who first studies in the University does at the same time actually take part of the medical course. His classes of chemistry, practical chemistry and botany are identical with those of the medical classes and these three classes are more than the medical student is supposed to take in one session. Hence it is unfair to say to the graduate in arts, who has already passed on these subjects, it will take you as long to study the remainder as it will a mere boy, it may be, to study the whole course. I dwell on this point only to show that encouragement is not offered to students to acquire this preliminary literary and scientific training which is so certain to aid them in pursuing the study of medicine. It is time that this University requires only three sessions attendance from the graduate in arts, but what signifies the University when the Ontario Council superseding it in authority does not. The value of a university education is recognized in business, in law and in theology and it must be in medicine. There are men who would banish from the University the study of Latin and Greek, yet to the medical student a knowledge of them is an invaluable aid to his advancement, for the commonest medical terms are but compounds of one or other of these languages; while all medical students must at some period of their course be familiar and fluent with such names as *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*, or *iter tertio, ad quartum ventriculum*, in fact the whole study of anatomy is thus decorated with the classic lore of antiquity, not anatomy alone either—etiology, sequelae, zymosis, prophylaxis, dystocia, bronchiectasis, pascencestis, thoracis and many more voluminous terms were employed by our examiners this year and suffice to show that the time spent in acquiring a reasonable knowledge these languages is not lost to the medical student. Again, Latin is the language of prescriptions and when the student translated '*repetatur si opus sit*' 'to be repeated if it operates' killed his patient, and as a result was paid forty shillings damages and about two hundred pounds costs. No doubt the Latin of prescriptions is more technical than classical and the young man never dreamt of erring when he interpreted '*pro re nata*' 'for the little thing just born' which accordingly received the terrible draught. The study of mathematics is not generally cherished by medical students, yet what study is more strengthening to the mind, while the study of physics is admirably adopted for the development of acute observation, and the study of philosophy would endow him with a knowledge of his own psychology—all essential elements for true success in the medical profession. Dr. Dunglison, forty years ago, thought a collegiate training necessary for the medical student. The great English statesman—Gladstone—in his address at the London College remarked 'that the influence of the medical profession, great as it now is, is destined to grow in greater proportion than that of other professions'; but, adds William Pepper, in order that this may come

true, it is essential for medical men to be thoroughly educated and fitted for their work. Therefore, it is well for you who intend studying medicine not to lose sight of these opinions, coming as they do from men of fame and experience. Rush not into the study of medicine from the promptings of idle curiosity; do not regard it as requiring less ability than other professions; provide yourselves with as thorough a preliminary education as is in your power, remembering that your difficulties subsequently will be inversely proportional to the extent of this. Overlook the present barriers to encouragement, remembering that your profession is worthy of your sternest efforts, and a scrutinizing people shall discern and appreciate your talents. Remember that, it is said, not a single advancement has made in the science of medicine, during the past four hundred years, by any other than those of culture and learning. Remember also that the medical student's path is strewn with difficulties and temptations which only a strengthened mind can successfully combat.

The dawn of the medical millenium has not yet appeared and that ideal state—when medicine shall be preventive instead of curative—is yet far off. The old and distinguished as well as the young and inexperienced are alike imperfect and are frequently in error in their diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. This simply points to the limit beyond which man's knowledge cannot penetrate. Velpaen tied the carotid for a supposed aneurism when it was only a simple tumor and thus killed his patient. Dease on the contrary plunged his lancet into an aneurism thinking it only an abscess and thus gave exit to the patient's blood and life. Prognosis is not less mysterious. Simon Stone was shot in nine places and hacked with a hatchet and yet lived. Colonel Rossiter, cracking a plum stone with his teeth broke a tooth and lost his life. Jabez Musgrove was shot with a bullet which went in at his ear and came out at his eye, but still he lived for many years, likewise a man who had a crowbar shot through his head; while Spigelius, a physician, died from a mere scratch.

Medicine is a liberal profession, requiring culture and knowledge and skill. It is not a trade for money making, nor a field for vaulting ambition. The physician's object is to combat disease; he is, therefore, the servant of the suffering; he has to go down among the fetid haunts of disease and death, spend his days and nights, risk health and life, to relieve affliction and distress. Why then should not the medical student examine his conscience for the fortitude, mental power, moral rectitude, industry, self-control, self-denial, manual dexterity and general physical vitality which are as necessary for the physician or surgeon as his medicine or his scalpel. The successful statesman is applauded for his political achievements; the general is honored and banqueted when he leads his troops to victory; public thanks are given to the donor of a thousand pounds to a charity. Honor then the medical student who comes forward to the aid of suffer-

ing humanity, who ever answers his country's call and accompanies the soldier to the field of battle as cheerfully as he enters the palace of the millionaire; who does not hesitate to enter the plague-stricken district to save a human life, or it may be to perform successfully some skillful and delicate operation, knowing that his only pay may be 'God bless you, doctor, I knew you would be lucky.' He looks not at the external pomp of wealth believing as Oliver Wendell Holmes did when he said: If Sir Astley Cooper was ever called to let off the impure ichor from the bloated limbs of George IV, it was the king who was honored by the visit and not the surgeon. Again, he says: Unless you feel as you cross the threshold of the millionaire that your art is nobler than his palace the footman that let you in is your fitting companion and not his master. Again, to those who have in contemplation the study of medicine, we, having crossed its threshold and about to enter its active domain would kindly beseech you not to neglect this first grand preliminary qualification of a good literary and scientific education. Classics, mathematics, philosophy, &c., may have no direct bearing on the study of medicine; yet who will deny their influence in strengthening the mind and expanding the intellect and undoubtedly the man whose mind is thus cultured and developed is better able to diffuse his art to the benefit of the suffering and better able to ferret out the mysteries of life and death. When Lord Bacon wrote 'writing makes the exact man' he must surely have been thinking of medical men, for from them the scratch of a pencil, or the omission of, on many prescriptions would be death to the patient. Foster then your society for mutual improvement and in the words of Dr. Bingham: Make the science of medicine your first love and lovingly array her in the mantle of literary excellence, bedeck her with the gems of culture, adorn her with the priceless diamonds wrested from the bosom of literature; and then, and not until then, will you have done justice to your heart's first love, your chosen science; and then, and not until then, will that science stand forth flashing with the peerless rubies of truth, and exalted upon a pedestal far above the petty tyranny of prejudice, will receive as homage the appreciation and admiration of all men.

To the citizens of Kingston we are very grateful for their many kindnesses and hospitality. Our minds received cheerful recreation from arduous toil in their friendly entertainments. To them we truly say:

"The saddest tale we have to tell  
Is when we bid them all farewell,"

To our college mates who have still to continue it is unnecessary for me to speak, we know each other and our feelings at parting are more easily imagined than described. If unanimity ever characterized a body of men it is characteristic of medical students. Here miserable minorities or boastful majorities are unknown. May the 'bundle of sticks' ever remain your motto, for while so united all hostile power is vain.



Lastly, to our professors we must say good-bye. We say it with feelings of love and congratulation. We assure you that the class of '85 will be not less loyal to their Alma Mater and to their country than the brave sons who have preceded us. You have inspired us with confidence, you have endowed us with riches. In a word, "You love us, we love you, and we'll shake hands."

FARE YE WELL.

MR. HAY.

If our college career has opened our eyes to see the field of human knowledge that now spreads invitingly before us, we must believe that we have been raised a step in the line of genuine progress, and are ready to endorse this truth, that the love of discovery for the sake of advancement is common to man. Wherever we find him, we can detect this principle. How it came there, whether by inheritance or by evolution, in the strict sense of the term, is no part of our discussion. But, neither do we parley with such a question, and if an answer was demanded we would say, man is created with this principle, just as he is created with hands, head or heart. We believe, not because we study the science of God, but because we believe in God we study Theology. Believing God, we believe in man, and maintain that one of the chief motive powers with which man is endowed to raise himself in and through the world around him is the desire of "finding things out." Finding them out that they may be incorporated in his own life. The man who first discovered the power of steam, was a better man by his discovery. In fact, one of the main distinctions between the savage and the civilized lies in this, that the former cares very little, the latter is eager to find out easier, cheaper, more economical methods of performing the duties which lie at his door, and of benefiting his fellow. It was the love of discovery, to find out that which is necessary to the fuller growth of man, that prompted Columbus to strike over an unknown sea. It was this which led Livingston, the great explorer, to search out the course of the Nile. You cannot fully account for the actions of these men by saying, they were searching unknown lands and seas for the mere sake of becoming famous. Not at all. Notoriety can be gained at much cheaper cost. Eminence has something more noble in it. Captain Webb was notorious, Dr. Livingston was eminent. We love to make discoveries because something is still wanting to make us complete. If you will allow the expression, the human race wants to discover its better half. In Science and Philosophy, from the most ancient down to the latest development of thought, this principle has urged man forward to higher and nobler forms of truth.

Take it from man and you make him a beast, a dull, heartless imitator. But allow him to think and act for himself and you have given him the possibilities of a man who may make himself better and may also benefit others. We enjoy to-day the accumulated inventions and discoveries of past generations, and we hope as the years

go on that others will benefit by our fervent labors. This is a powerful stimulus to make us use every talent and energy we possess. But while we admit the law of discovery in every other science, can we admit it in the Science of Theology? Is it safe to tell us to do our own thinking? Perhaps some of our professors could answer "quite safe," for it has never struck them that we did too much of it. If we believe there is something still undiscovered in every other science: if we believe that nature lies, before us, not as an open book, but as a magnificent volume whose title page only has been opened, and whose table of contents the student and scholar must find out for himself, can we not believe the same of Theology, the widest and deepest, the highest of all science. If we believe that nature which, at best, is man's servant, can charm with the revelations it unfolds, how much more Theology, which is the study of man's Sovereign Lord? But we are told to be careful and not be too eager for new things, lest we lose the substance in the shadow. The advice is, indeed, timely, but sometimes it is overdone. "To follow the intellect wherever it may lead" is often unsafe; but is it safer not to follow it at all? It is not difficult to accept everything—the child does that; but to think so that we may act intelligently, to weigh truth and to be able to distinguish between truth and error, between the seen and the unseen, requires a man's whole energies. Truth is eternal no matter in what vesture it may appear, but we need to examine for ourselves that we may discover the wearer in his garment. This will often be a difficult task. There has frequently been much violation done to the principle we take as our theme. If men cannot discover any real thing, they will invent something resembling it. There is the genuine bank note and the counterfeit, the genuine practitioner and the quack, the sheep and the wolf in sheep's clothing. Hence we must use every faculty with which God has endowed us that we may try the spirits to see of what sort they be. But this is surely making discoveries of the most important nature.

The idea is too prevalent that theology is a dry study, and with this false notion in their minds, young men are deterred from entering upon this course. They are told that they cannot exercise their right to think for themselves, and will be tied down to ritual and formula on every hand. No wonder some have rebelled against such a conception; for no man wishes to become a theological machine, which it takes six or seven years to wind up, and then sent forth to unwind itself as best it can.

It may seem strange to many, but this is a popular notion; yet its popularity does not save it from being lamentably wrong. It has its origin in a mistaken idea of God and truth. Men seem to forget that God is truth. Can we seek the latter and discard the former? No; the truth of man and of the whole universe is nothing unless it is the truth of God. Hence we call many of the common notions regarding the study of theology wrong, because they are founded on wrong views of God and human

life in its very highest form.

The study of this science touches man at every point of his being. It makes every other science pay its tribute. Every faculty of our being is brought into play. Intellect, will and emotions are all brought into proper activity. Man's varied life is made up of parts all intimately united. The moral, social and political life are not separable from religious life; and he who would reach maturity in every side of his nature cannot afford to disparage the study of theology. The intellect cannot say to the soul "I have no need of thee," for who would wish to fall into the hands of a logician merciless in his reasonings? Again, emotion cannot say to the will "I have no need of thee," for emotion misdirected is the wildest extravagance. There must be life in every part or else death lurks in all. Man is not like a piece of metal which can be broken and recast at pleasure, but he is an organic unity and must develop along the whole line of his being. The divine nature in the human, elevating it, or if you will, eliminating it so that it may at length be all divine, is the highest ideal, and if the highest, it must belong to the noblest science. Such is the aim and first intent of the study of theology, and if we have failed to see it, the fault does not lie in the object of our search, but in us who have accepted mere terms without enquiring into their meaning. We have allowed others to feed us, and when a little rash in the process we have turned our heads away. Or perhaps the food was good but too strong for us. We have, therefore, an intolerance towards heavy theological terms. They have been repeated in our ears until the very sound of them invites either sleep or a battle. It is not too much to say that this non-respective spirit is not so much against truth, but against its appearance. Why, it has been said that an American and Calvinist can exchange pulpits and preach each his own doctrine in perfect safety, so long as he does not speak of technical terms, while to mention either might afford material for an able discussion *pro* and *con* in the public press for a few days. It is quite apparent that men are more open to receive the truth than to endorse terms. Each must judge for himself which is the better. But there is nothing clearer than this, that if "terms" express something outside of the man who speaks them, they are comparatively worthless, while if they are part and parcel of his spiritual nature, they will receive another setting which, if not more attractive, will make them at least more effectual.

When the Greek philosopher wrote of the soul and believed it to be immortal, he wrote in a language long since dead, but the truth he spoke lives on. The outer garment must fall off that the truth may have liberty; and he who is in real earnest in search after truth will be willing to change its garment, willing that he himself should decrease in order that the truth of God may increase. The love of discovery, therefore, will never lead us astray, while it will prevent us from becoming listless and stagnant, and at the same time leave no room for that species of inert

humanity called "trifler," which, in the science of nature, of human life and in that of God, is an unqualified blunder; nay, a heinous sin.

We believe, also, that the methods of teaching in this university are the best to develop the young mind, and at the same time we are glad that along with these methods there has grown up amongst us the right spirit.

Mr. Hay closed with a few parting words addressed to the professors, students and citizens of Kingston.

### THE SUCCESSFUL MEN.

We append a list of the successful candidates in the various departments.

#### GRADUATES.

B.A.—E. H. Britton, J. Wood, A. McLachlan, J. H. Buchanan, A. D. Cartwright, W. Clyde, R. M. Dennistoun, W. J. Drummond, A. G. Farrell, M. H. Folger, J. Henderson, J. A. Hooper, J. D. Keonedy, G. R. Lang, H. V. Lyon, W. G. Mills, G. W. Mitchell, N. S. Mullen, A. E. McColl, W. McKinnon, J. H. Macnee, C. A. Scott, J. M. Snowden, John R. Shannon, J. J. Wright, John Francis Waters.

M.D.—T. A. Bertram, C. W. D. Clark, Margaret A. Corlis, H. C. Cunningham, H. G. Dawson, A. W. Dwyre, H. B. Ford, E. Hooper, W. A. Kyle, Helen E. Reynolds, H. Roy, D. Russell, W. Spankie, B.A., J. A. Stirling.  
M.A.—Adam Shortt, B.A., James C. Connell, B.A.  
B.D.—A. B. Linton, B.A., John Hay, B.A.  
D.Sc.—D. McTavish, M.A.

#### HONORS.

Classics—G. W. Mitchell, and W. J. Drummond, 2nd class.

Latin—W. Clyde, 2nd class.

Mathematics—2nd year, J. Findlay and J. McPherson, 1st class; 3rd year, H. E. Horsey, and J. McKinnon, 1st class; final year, J. C. Connell, 1st class; A. E. McColl, 2nd class.

History—Edwin Elliott, 2nd class.

Chemistry—2nd year, C. A. Scott, 1st class; E. C. Shorey, 1st class.

Natural Science—1st year, E. C. Shorey, S. H. Gardiner, A. McRossie, 1st class; 2nd year, W. Nicol, 1st class; C. A. Scott, 2nd class.

#### MEDALS.

Carruthers' Gold Medal in Chemistry—Colin A. Scott.  
Mayors' Gold Medal in Mathematics—J. C. Connell, B.A.

Prince of Wales Silver Medal in Natural Science—W. Nicol, B.A.

Prince of Wales Silver Medal in Classics—G. W. Mitchell.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

W. A. Finlay, Foundation No. 1 and Honor of Foundation No. 2 \$50.

C. A. Cameron, Foundation No. 2, \$50.

J. A. Hooper, Foundation No. 3, \$50.

F. R. Parker, Honor of Toronto and St. Andrew's

Church, Toronto, Scholarships.

J. McKay, Toronto Scholarships, \$60.

W. J. Patterson, Glass Memorial, \$35.

J. Findlay, McIntyre, \$24.

H. E. Horsey, Foundation No. 4, \$50.

J. J. Ashton and E. Shorey, Foundation No. 5, \$50.

A. A. Funnell, Foundation No. 6, \$50.

O. L. Kilborn, Nickle, \$50.

R. M. Dennistoun and A. D. Cartwright—Cataraqui \$50.

# SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Leitch Memorial, No. 2, value \$80—R. C. Murray, B.A., general proficiency.

Rankin, value \$55—S. W. Dyde, M.A., apologetics.

Given by Robt Anderson, Montreal—Anderson, No. 1, \$50, A. Given, B.A., 2nd Divinity; Anderson No. 2, \$30, Jacob Steel, B.A., 1st Divinity; Anderson No. 3, \$20, R. Murray, B.A., 3rd Divinity.

Hugh McLennan, value \$40—John Hay, B.A., Church History.

MacKerras Memorial, value \$40—A. Gandier, B.A., N. T. Criticism.

Church of Scotland, No. 3, value \$40—R. Lang, junior Hebrew; Church of Scotland, No. 4, value \$40, L. Perrin, B.A., 2nd Hebrew; Church of Scotland, No. 5, value \$40, J. A. Brown, B.A., 3rd Hebrew Chaldee.

# IN MEDICINE.

Gold Medalists—Messrs Spankie, B.A., and Cunningham.

Silver Medalist—A. Erratt.

Certificates of Merit—D Russell and W. E. Kyle.

Certificate of Honor and prize of \$50 each to Jas Stirling and M. L. Dixon.

# WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Fourth year, Miss Reynolds, a prize of \$60, contributed by the ladies of Kingston.

Third year, Miss Oliver, a prize of \$50, presented by Mrs. Jennie Trout, M.D.

Second year, Miss Funnell, a prize of \$45, presented by Mrs. Macnee.

# PASSMEN IN ARTS.

Junior Latin—W. A. Finlay, A. W. Beall, C. A. Cameron, T. G. Allen, T. R. Scott, M. M. Spooner, W. J. Patterson, A. H. Haig, R. C. H. Sinclair, F. J. Kirk, E. S. Griffin, G. W. Morden, E. Pirie, L. T. Lochhead, G. Hartwell, G. J. Bryan, J. Hales, H. J. Leak, J. W. White, A. K. H. McFarlane, A. Bain, J. A. Claxton, J. M. Mills, Alice Chambers, M. Jackson, H. Leask, H. A. Lavell, W. A. Stewart, J. A. McDonald, R. E. McKillop, J. Cattanaach, J. C. Cameron, A. Fitzpatrick, W. R. Garrett, John Sharp.

Junior English—T. B. Scott, W. J. Patterson, T. G. Allan, J. M. Mills, A. W. Beall, J. Sharp, T. R. Scott, J. A. McDonald, H. S. Folger, F. H. Fraser, O. L. Kilborn, D. Stewart, J. Hales, A. Fitzpatrick, A. R. H. McFarlane, H. K. Leak, H. Leask, G. Hartwell, S. Richards, J. C. Cameron, E. Pirie, J. McKay, J. G. Bryan, G. W. Morden, L. Lochhead, A. Bain, T. A. Reddon, A. H. D. Ross.

Junior French—E. S. Griffin, A. W. Beall, F. J. Kirk, O. L. Kilborn, Alice Chambers, J. A. Claxton, H. A. Lavell, R. E. McKillop, J. F. Booth.

Junior Mathematics—W. J. Patterson, T. G. Allen, S. W. Dyde, J. Henderson, equal; J. R. Scott, A. Haig, A. D. Ross, A. W. Beall, J. Shary, J. Hales, J. B. Scott, N. Jackson, G. W. Morden, C. A. Cameron, W. H. Cornett, A. K. H. McFarlane, equal; F. J. Kirk, J. W. White, J. C. Cameron, Alice Chambers, G. Hartwell, A. W. Barr, C. J. Cameron, S. Richards, equal; J. A. Claxton, J. A. Reddon, J. D. Kennedy, J. A. McDonald, G. J. Bryan, C. A. Scott, W. R. Givens, R. Whiteman.

Junior Greek—W. A. Finley, Alice Cameron, W. J. Patterson, J. G. Allen, H. Sinclair, G. W. Morden, H. J. Leak, A. W. Bain, P. A. McLeod, A. K. H. McFarlane, W. McClement, W. A. Stuaat, E. Pirie, Geo. Hartwell, J. G. Potter, J. C. Cameron, L. T. Lochhead, J. Cattanaach, H. Leask, T. W. Kelly, J. A. McDonald, A. H. D. Ross, W. R. Garrett, N. T. C. McKay.

Junior German—A. W. Beall, E. S. Griffin, F. J. Kirk, O. L. Kilborn, J. A. Claxton, Alice Chambers, W. A. Lavell, R. McKillop.

Junior Philosophy—H. C. Horsey, J. Marshall, J. Ratray, J. McKinnon, J. G. Dunlap, F. N. Kelly, F. M. Young, N. S. Mullan, J. H. Macnee, J. D. Kennedy, G. R. Lang, E. Ryan, T. W. R. McKae, E. Elliott, Orr Bennett, Lennox Irving, W. J. Kidd, J. Potter, D. M. Robertson, D. L. Dewar, D. J. Hyland.

Junior Physics—E. C. Shorey, J. J. Ashton, J. A. Hooper, F. Findlay, G. R. Lang, E. P. Goodwin, W. A. McPherson, J. Henderson, J. McEwan, H. V. Lyons, D. L. Dewar, W. J. Drummond, J. McNeil, T. W. Kelly, J. R. Shannon, J. J. Wright, A. D. Cartwright, G. W. Mitchell, N. S. Mullen, S. H. Gardiner.

Senior Latin—F. R. Parker, H. L. Wilson, D. Cunningham, C. A. D. Fairfield, W. A. Logie, J. McKay, H. H. Pirie, H. S. Folger, J. W. H. Milne, Hannah A. Givens, C. B. Dupuis, H. W. Townsend, P. A. McLeod, J. J. MacLennan, W. R. Givens, F. H. Fraser, J. Foxton, W. A. Cameron, W. H. Cornett, A. G. Farrell, T. A. Cosgrave, S. Richard.

Senior English—J. A. Hooper, R. M. Dennistoun, J. G. Dunlop, Hannah A. Givens, E. Elliott, W. McClement, J. J. Ashton, P. A. McLeod, H. L. Wilson, J. McEwen, W. H. Cornett, C. B. Dupuis, J. J. MacLennan, H. W. Townsend, W. A. Logie, D. Cunningham, C. A. D. Fairfield, J. M. Snowden, C. A. Scott, W. A. Macpherson, F. R. Parker, T. W. R. McKae, N. S. Mullen, J. F. Booth, T. McEwen, H. P. Thomas, T. A. Cosgrove, W. A. Cameron.

Senior French—Marion Folger, M. M. Spooner, C. A. D. Fairfield, H. S. Folger, D. Cunningham, D. Stewart, C. B. Dupuis, F. H. Fraser, G. J. Smith, F. McB. Young.

Senior Greek—F. R. Parker, W. A. Logie, W. G. Bain, H. S. Wilson, J. McKay, N. M. Grant, T. A. Cosgrove, J. H. Macnee, J. D. Kennedy, W. A. Cameron, E. Corkill, L. Irving, J. F. Macfarland, D. M. Robertson.

Senior German—M. Folger, C. A. D. Fairfield, M. M. Spooner, D. Stewart, H. S. Folger, D. Cunningham, C. B. Dupuis, F. H. Fraser.

Senior Mathematics—J. Findlay, W. McPherson, H. N. Dunning, H. W. Townsend, E. J. Corkill.

Senior Physics—H. E. Horsey.

Senior Philosophy—A. Gandier, J. J. Ashton, J. J. Wright, J. H. Buchanan.

Natural Science—O. L. Kilborn, M. H. Folger, W. Clyde, Jennie Farrell, A. D. Cartwright, Orr C. Bennett, J. Rattray, M. McKinnon, E. Ryan, J. Duff, F. McB. Young, R. J. Sturgeon, J. Armour.

Chemistry—A. A. Funnell, J. Cochrane, O. L. Kilborn, J. McKewen, J. M. Sherlock, J. W. H. Milne, W. G. Mills, E. Ryan, H. A. Givens, J. F. Carmichael, J. J. MacLennan.

History—A. D. Cartwright and R. M. Dennistoun, equal; M. H. Folger, J. Marshall, J. C. Snodden, W. G. Bain, D. Stewart, Jesse Dunning, N. S. Mullan, R. J. Sturgeon, H. P. Thomas, Thomas Townsend, W. R. Givens.

Medical Botany—W. C. Gallagher, A. R. Elliott, C. P. Dewar, W. C. Rathbun.

#### PASSMEN IN THEOLOGY.

Divinity (third year)—John Hay, J. A. Brown, R. C. Murray, W. Hay, J. P. Gerrior, A. K. McLeod. Second year—R. McKay, A. Givan, J. McLeod, R. Gow, W. Allan, J. A. Grant, N. Campbell, A. Macaulay, D. Millar, F. W. Johnson, A. Patterson. First year—S. W. Dyde, A. Gandier, J. Steele, A. McRossie, S. Childerose, J. F. Smith, L. Perrin, J. P. McNaughton, A. McLachlan, W. G. Mills, H. R. Grant, J. H. Buchanan, J. E. Duclos, J. McNeil.

Junior Hebrew—G. R. Lang, M. McKinnon, W. R. Grant, J. W. H. Milne, Orr Bennett, J. H. Buchanan, J. Steele, A. Patterson.

Second Year Hebrew—A. Gandier, L. Perrin, equal; R. McKay, A. McRossie, A. Givan, S. W. Dyde, J. McLeod, J. F. Smith, J. E. Duclos, D. Millar.

Chaldee and Third Year Hebrew—J. Hay, J. A. Brown.

Apologetics (Senior Division)—R. McKay, W. Allan, R. Gow, A. Givan, J. McLeod, J. A. Grant, F. W. Johnson, W. Hay, N. Campbell, A. McAuley, D. Millar. Junior Division—S. W. Dyde, J. Steele, W. G. Mills, J. F. Smith, A. McLachlan, H. R. Grant, A. Paterson, A. McRossie, L. Perrin, J. P. McNaughton, S. Childerose.

Old Testament Exegesis—R. McKay, J. McLeod, W. Allan, L. Perrin, A. Givan, H. R. Grant, R. C. Murray, J. Steele, W. G. Mills, S. Childerose.

New Testament Criticism—A. Gandier, R. McKay, John Hay, W. Allan, A. Givan, J. A. Brown, L. Perrin, S. W. Dyde, J. McLeod, T. F. Smith, J. Steele, W. Hay, A. Macaulay, F. W. Johnson, J. P. McNaughton, S. Childerose, H. R. Grant, J. H. Buchanan, D. Miller, J. Gerrior.

Church History—J. Hay, R. McKay, S. W. Dyde, A. McLachlan, J. F. Smith, J. McLeod, R. C. Murray, W. Allan, A. McRossie, A. Gwan, H. R. Grant, J. Steele, J. A. Brown, L. Perrin, R. Gow, J. P. McNaughton, J. A. Grant, J. E. Duclos, J. H. Buchanan, N. Campbell, W. Hay, A. Macaulay, F. W. Johnson, D. Millar, A. Patterson, J. McNeil, W. G. Mills.

## EXCHANGES.

OUR troubles with the freshmen have got beyond our own boundaries, and are being commented upon by several of the educational journals throughout the country. We quote the opinion of *Acta Victoriana*:

"The action of the freshmen in opposing the student courts, trusting in the protection of the college authorities, was infantile. Quite as good as they had submitted to and profited by them, and it would have been more becoming if they had accepted loyally the traditional customs, venerable even if absurd, of the students. Every senior has been a freshman, and every freshman may become a senior, so that there is no danger that class distinctions will ever become caste distinctions. Hazing in its modern modified form, is merely a pleasant bantering without bitterness. Surely nothing could have evinced more plainly to the present freshmen at Queen's, the good will of the other classes towards them, than the splendid reception they received upon their arrival last fall. Of course, when the children cry, the authorities must interfere, lest others be frightened away by the wailing."

The *University Herald* of Syracuse, N. Y., publishes full statistics of the members of the different graduating classes, which must be exceedingly interesting to those personally acquainted with the ladies and gentlemen honored by notices. The disclosure of certain of the facts cannot be altogether agreeable, however.

Sad to relate, the 'Varsity has put its foot into it again. A short time ago it undertook to state that the affairs of the University of New Brunswick were in a completely demoralized condition, and now the *Monthly* proceeds to show clearly that the 'Varsity man did not know what he was talking about, and brings forward facts in support of its argument. Facts are always distasteful to the 'Varsity.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* for May contains an article upon "The Philosophy of George Eliot," which would be much more readable if it contained more original matter. Almost every literary periodical we meet now-a-days contains extracts from the works of Mr. Bray and Mr. Cross, and it would interest us to see something new upon the subject. For our own part, we have always been inclined to regard George Eliot's writings as more practical than pessimistic. She was evidently too well acquainted with the ways of the world, and too conscien-

tious, to draw such highly colored pictures of life as we are wont to find in the every day novel. It is true that all her works end sadly, but the sad ending is generally due to the disobedience of those rules of moral conduct which are clearly evidenced throughout the course of the narrative. *Romola* is left the widow of a traitor without any apparent fault of her own, and Dorothea marries an altogether incongenial spirit. Yet theirs are cases of every day life, and the lesson taught is thoroughly practical.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* is publishing a series of articles on "The Country West of the Mississippi River," which contain a good deal of useful information, besides being written in that easy running style which adds such a charm to descriptive writing. We regret that the *Scholastic* was not able to decide upon the merits of our North-West rebellion, and trust that by this time our friend has become better acquainted with the particulars.

After quoting our remark that we failed to see the especial excellence of the *Niagara Index*, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the college papers seem to hold it in high esteem, the exchange editor of the *Index* adds, "Well, don't you know that the majority rules?" It must be confessed that this is by all odds the most sensible remark which we have stumbled upon in this particular column of this particularly peculiar periodical for some time, and we willingly give all due credit to the massive intellect from which it emanated. At the same time, we would be exceedingly sorry if the majority of the college papers now published upon this continent did rule. During the past few years there has sprung into existence a horde of miserable little "college" periodicals hailing from so-called "universities" and boys schools of every kind all over the States, and these have become so numerous as to be positively annoying, reminding one of pestiferous June flies or mosquitoes. We do not exchange with them, but they come along most regularly, cramming the post office box and the waste paper basket incessantly. These form the "majority" of the college papers of this continent, and of these the *Niagara Index* is the little god, which all endeavor to imitate, and of which all do their best to promulgate the miserable attempts at wit. To this "majority" the exchange editor of the *Index* caters in a highly successful manner, doing more to assist the deterioration of the American college journalism in one number than almost any other individual could do in three.

"The aim of the American College" is the title of a contributed article in the *College Rambler*, which tells a tale that is only too true. The writer deplors the fact that the American people, in their money-grabbing spirit, subordinate education, in the true sense of the term, to preparation for a life of money-making. The article is exceedingly well written, evincing much careful and logical thought. We quote a specimen paragraph:

"This striving for riches is a disease that is enervating the American people. We fear and shrink from the cholera and yellow-fever. Here is a disease in our very midst that annually sends more to an early grave than the yellow-fever and cholera together, and still more to the insane asylums.

"We say, 'enervating the American people,' for it not only corrupts and debases the highest offices of the civil service of the United States, but, what is worse, even enters into the education of the youth. It is not the question with the majority of the American youth whether they will be able to earn a living or not, but whether they will be rich or not. They must be taught how to augment animal existence. In this light nine-tenths of the Americans look at the matter of a higher education. Here is the reason why many of our colleges can barely exist. If it were the object of the American college to put money-bags and acres in the reach of men, what flourishing institutions we would have! But Mathematics and Latin by themselves never made a man rich. John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt had but little education. Nay, more, if this must be a nation of money-grabbers, we have no need of the college. We must erect more business colleges and polytechnic institutions that can teach young men more directly how to make money, how to satisfy the desires of their lower natures. Instead of Horace or Homer, we would study a more practical book, for instance, 'Fifty Different Ways of Making Money.' With this under our arm and a determined purpose in our breast, we would start out in life, first, to secure our own eternal happiness, then to meliorate humanity, and to honor our home, our country, and our God!"

## COLLEGE WORLD.

YALE has now a co-operative society.

Cornell intends establishing a chain of Elocution.

The Campus at Cornell is lighted by electricity.

The Columbia freshmen will read Quintus Curtius.

The Chautauqua class of '87 contains 15,000 members.

The Faculty agree with the Sophomores that the Brown Freshmen shall not carry canes.

The number of medical women in England, who hold diplomas and are registered, is forty-five.

The expenses of conducting morning prayers at Harvard amounts to \$5,000 annually.

The indigent students of Dartmouth receive \$5,000 yearly from the State of New Hampshire.

The whole number of students in the collegiate departments of the colleges of the United States is 22,000.

Heidelberg University will observe its quinqucentary in August, 1886. It is the oldest university in Germany.

Materialism is on the wane. There is not a chair of Philosophy in Germany which now teaches this opponent of Christianity.

Oxford has suspended 80 students for playing pranks upon college officers. Rowdism is not confined to the New World.

The President of Columbia College says that five minutes is long enough time to wait for a tardy Prof before a bolt is indulged in.

There are forty-three million four hundred thousand dollars invested in colleges of the United States, together with their apparatus and grounds.

A Chinese girl is studying English branches at the Ohio Wesleyan University. She intends to become a physician for the sake of the women of her native country.

George Bancroft has given \$10,000 to the city of Worcester to found a scholarship in memory of his father and mother. The income is to be used to assist young men through college.

The McCormick Observatory at Charlottesville, Va., was dedicated April 14. It is attached to the University of Virginia, and costs \$30,000, while the telescope is worth \$46,000. It has an endowment of \$75,000.

A thousand dollar scholarship has just been given to Dartmouth, on the condition that no one shall receive the benefit of it who uses liquors or tobacco. There are only two aspirants to it, one of whom feels confident of winning as he eschews the weed altogether and was never known to be "tight."

Johns Hopkins University has in all its departments, one hundred and sixty-five students who are graduates from other colleges and universities, besides a number of undergraduates, making a total of two hundred and seventy-six on the catalogue of November.

Christ's Hospital, the school of the blue coat boys, is to be removed from London. It was founded by Edward VI. Its endowments yielding an annual income of over a quarter of a million dollars, now give a free education to 1,200 boys. Under the re-organization, about double the present number of pupils, and girls as well as boys, will receive its benefits.

Whitelaw Reid gives as the indispensable requirements of a journalist, a thorough familiarity with the party history of the country, and with the general history of the country and of the world, together with a knowledge of common, constitutional, international law, political economy, logic, principles of criticism, English literature, and the French and German Languages.

At the recent anniversary of Cambridge University, the first, second, and third in order of excellence in logic, were women.

Owing to the recent change in Harvard it is now possible for a student to obtain the degree of B.A. without having ever seen a Greek book. The new system is a compromise between the classicists and the scientists. No student is admitted who has not studied at least one dead language; no student can enter without having done some practical work in science. Greater importance is attached to modern languages, though between French and Greek there is still an option.

It has been intimated to the Minister of Education that for the scholarship hitherto offered by the Gilchrist trustees to the most meritorious of the candidates for the scholarship annually assigned to Canada, competed for at the seven centres by candidates at the June matriculation examination, there has been substituted a scholarship to be competed for triennially at two centres only. As Canadian examinations were originally instituted by the Senate, in compliance with the wish of the Gilchrist trustees, and in order to serve as a basis for the award of their scholarships, the withdrawal of these scholarships removes the main ground for the continuance of the examinations. The registrar of the London University accordingly intimates that the sending out of the examination papers as a matter of course to Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, and Fredericton each June Matriculation, will, however, be sent to Halifax and Fredericton in 1887, and thenceforward triennially, and it is intimated that at the request of the Provincial authorities at any time an examination could be held at any Provincial centre.

Johns Hopkins gave \$3,148,000 to the university which he founded. His gifts for benevolent purposes amounted to \$8,000,000. Judge Packer gave \$3,000,000 to Lehigh University. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave \$1,000,000 to the Vanderbilt University. Stephen Girard gave \$8,000,000 to Girard College. John C. Green and his residuary legatees gave \$1,500,000 to Princeton College. Ezra Cornell gave \$1,000,000 to Cornell University. Isaac Rich bequeathed the greater part of his estate, which was appraised at \$1,700,000 to Boston University. On account of the great fire and shrinkage in value, and other unfortunate circumstances, the University will realize less than \$700,000 from this magnificent bequest. Amasa Stone gave \$600,000 to Adelbert College by direct gift and by bequest. W. W. Corcoran gave \$170,000 to Columbian University in money and land. Benjamin Bussy gave real estate worth \$500,000 to Harvard University. Samuel Williston, William J. Walker and Samuel A. Hitchcock gave between \$100,000 and \$200,000 each to Amherst College. Whitmer Phoenix gave the bulk of his property, amounting to about \$640,000 to Columbia College. J. B. Trever gave \$179,000 to Roche-

ter Theological Seminary. Matthew Vassar gave \$800,000 to Vassar College. Gardner Colby gave \$170,000 to Colby University and \$100,000 to Newton Theological Seminary. J. B. Colgate gave \$300,000 to Madison University. George I. Seney gave \$450,000 to Wesleyan University. The Crozier family gave \$300,000 to Crozier Theological Seminary. It would be easy to add to this list. There are hundreds of men and women whose splendid gifts entitle them to be held in everlasting remembrance. Such gifts are so common now that they are expected. If a rich man should live and die without doing something for the cause of education, he would at once become the subject of adverse criticism.

## PERSONALS.

**H. DAWSON, M.D.**, '85, has settled at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

**T. A. BERTRAM, M.D.**, '85, has located in Dundas.

**R. MAX. DENNISTOUN, B.A.**, '85, will settle in Toronto and study law.

**W. C. D. CLARKE, M.D.**, '85, "our own calomel," has gone to England to take a postgraduate course.

**JOS. FOXTON**, '86, is guiding the destinies of a school out at Arden, on the K. & P. RR. He is happy.

**GEO. F. HENDERSON, B.A.**, '84, has passed his First Intermediate Law Examination at Osgoode Hall.

**G. BRYAN**, '88, is a Bible colporteur in the rear township of Frontenac. He is not married yet.

**MR. A. K. McLEOD** has received a call to Consecon and has accepted.

**R. C. MURRAY**, goes to St. Paul Minnesota for a few Sabbaths to fill a vacancy in that city. He has offered his services for the foreign field.

**J. A. BROWN**, will probably supply the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Milligan, Toronto, for a few Sabbaths during mid-summer.

**A. GANDIER, B.A.**, '84, has a mission church in Toronto, city, until lately under the charge of Jas. Somerville, B.A., '85. His address is "Knox College, Toronto."

**H. C. FOWLER, B.A.**, '81, was in Kingston for some time lately, his military duties having called him away from his law work in Toronto. He has returned.

**H. C. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.**, '85, will go the Northwest for a year, when he will walk the hospitals in London, England.

**JOHN MILLER**, '86, managing editor of the JOURNAL, will spend the summer in Europe, visiting the world's exposition at Antwerp and other points of interest.

**MESSRS FERGUSON, B.A.**, '83, Newlands, B.A., '84, Logie, '87, Gardiner, '86, Pirie, '88, and Ross, '88, are doing garrison duty with the volunteers in Fort Henry.

Last week the Presbytery of Kingston met to examine the trial discourses and grant license to the following students: **R. C. MURRAY, B.A.**, **J. A. BROWN, B.A.**, **A. K. McLEOD**, **John Hay, B.A.**

**E. R. RYAN**, '86, has succeeded **W. Spankie, B.A., M.D.**, as principal of the Kingston Academy. He will be assisted by **Edwin Elliott**, '85. We unhesitatingly prophesy success for the new team.

**Rev. D. MACTAVISH, M.A., D.Sc.**, is, we venture to say, the youngest and most popular Doctor of Science in the Dominion. He deserves every letter of the title, however.

**MAX. HAMILTON**, '86, is going to take the place of **Jas. Stirling, M.D.**, '85, as purser on the steamer "Empress of India," plying between Toronto and Niagara. Friends of Queen's resident in Toronto will kindly keep an eye on him.

**MESSRS. A. K. McLEOD**, and **John Hay**, graduates in divinity, have received calls—the former to Consecon and the latter to Campbellford. **R. C. MURRAY** will probably go to Chaumont, N.Y. **Messrs Buchanan, Steele, H. R. Grant**, and **Drummond** go to the North West on Mission-work.

**REV. JOHN CHISHOLM, B.A.**, of McIntyre, has left for British Columbia, where he will represent the Presbyterian Church and carry on a system of organization in that country, and make preparations for the establishment of churches in various parts of it. He is not aware how long it will take to complete the work assigned to him.

Four of our students are in mission work in the North West. **J. Steele, B.A.**, at Tarbolton; **H. R. Grant, B.A.**, at Elkhorn; **J. Buchanan, B. A.**, at Dumfries, and **Wm. Drummond** also is appointed by the H.M.A. The other three go out under the auspices of Queen's College Missionary Association.

**ADAM SHORTY, M.A.**, '85, is still at Edinburgh University, pursuing a postgraduate course and adding lustre to the fame of his Alma Mater. He has just succeeded in winning the highest prizes in metaphysics at that University, the Bruce of Grangehill prize of one hundred pounds, besides being medalist of the honor class. We are proud of him.

At the recent final examinations at Osgoode Hall, **Messrs. D. M. McIntyre, B.A.**, '74, and **J. R. O'Reilly**, '82, passed as Barristers and Solicitors, the former heading the list. **H. T. Shibley, B.A.**, '81, passed as solicitor, and **D. Givens, B.A.**, '78, passed his Second Intermediate.

**T. A. MOORE**, '83, is with the Winnipeg Field Battery in the North West.

## ROYAL COLLEGE.

### OUR PICTURE GALLERY.

"SAY," said Jack to me one morning shortly after the council examinations, "I am going to leave this afternoon for home, and I might just as well bid you good bye now for I mayn't see you again."

"Well, good-bye," I returned, "I am sorry you won't stay for the summer session which everyone seems anxious for somebody else to get up."

"Na-ah," said Jack emphatically, "summer nothin'. I should hesitate to associate with the simulation of fluctuation which is the characterization of that summer session."

I answered not a word, because I felt grieved, doubly indeed, and the twofold reason was: first—that when a dozen or fifteen of the boys could have been induced to stop over till the end of June for such a purpose they were informed that the number was not sufficient, and that since then we had received an intimation that even six or eight would not be refused; and, second, I had given myself over to the delusion that I had succeeded in breaking Jack of the use of slang, and here he had come to the front with the vile sample recorded above.

"Ow-wow," said Jack, breaking in on my reverie, "look-a-there, quick, Chummy; corral that ghost for your picture gallery before he has a chance to evaporate in this sun."

I looked in the direction that Jack had indicated and saw—well judge from the sketch who it was.

A young man was slowly walking up the other side of the street. Though of average height and good appearance the first thing that would strike one was the bending knees and the stooping shoulders which appeared to overhang the contracted chest. The body was well knit but oh so slim. The general thinness of the frame one would be apt to overlook on account of the hand which was more massively turned than one generally expects from such slight foundation. On the head, which was uncovered for an instant to a passing lady, grew a not too abundant supply of straight closefitting hair neatly trimmed and indicative of the nattiness which characterized the *tout ensemble* of our subject. But the face—the forehead occupied rather more than its full share of the outline and widened gradually outwards, indicating great mental development, its frontal fullness denoting considerable memory. The brows overhanging the eyes met at the root of the nose whose bridge came downward in a thin straight line, from the end of which the nostrils spread out in a bold firm sweep, constantly dilating and contracting—the sure sign of a nervous and emotional disposition. The mouth was rather on the large side and lacked the clearness of outline which marks decision, while the under lip, somewhat smaller than the upper, gave an appearance of slackness and retirement to the

face. The square set jaw, however, contradicted to some extent the indication of the lower lip, for it showed firmness, while the chin lent purpose and elegance to the lower half of the face, which would otherwise have been indeterminate. The eyes, never very prominent, were dark grey, and had now the sunken look of one recovering from an illness, but the dark line surrounding them showed the cause of mourning was an overwrought constitution, whose resources had been drained to meet the constantly recurring demands of the last exams. "Student" was written on every one of the pale attenuated features, which told only too accurately that college honors, even though the highest attainable, had probably been purchased at a ruinous expense.

Our friend passed along and was lost in the distance, while Jack flipantly remarked, "I wouldn't like to exchange my health for his honors, but he would be a lovely subject for dissection."

As I quite agreed with Jack's first remark, I said nothing and we left.

### STAFF CHANGES.

THE appointment of Doctor Lavell as Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and his consequent retirement from active work as a professor of the Royal College, necessitated some change in the teaching staff. His subject of Obstetrics will be taken by Dr. K. N. Fenwick, while Dr. W. H. Henderson will take Physiology, and Dr. Garrett Practical Anatomy and Histology. While the students of the Royal regret the loss of Dr. Lavell, they cannot help feeling gratified at the recognition of his worth by the Government. Dr. Garrett is an addition to the staff, whose standing in the profession is high. His appointment promises to be exceedingly popular with the students. Obstetrics and Physiology are very important subjects, but the students have every confidence in the abilities of Dr. Fenwick and Dr. Henderson, feeling sure that the Royal will suffer nothing by the change.

### ONTARIO MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following names are among those who have passed the examinations of the Ontario Medical Council:

Primary—J. V. Anglin, H. E. Burdette, W. C. Beauman, Margaret A. Corliss, J. Cassleman, M. L. Dixon, A. A. Dame, Ada A. Funnell, J. F. Campbell, J. E. Hana, J. W. Hart, F. C. Heath, M. James, D. E. Mundell, T. McEwan, W. J. Mitchell, E. McLaughlin, H. A. McCallum, Alice McLaughlin, J. Shaw, W. Spankie, E. A. C. Smith, E. J. Watts, E. W. Wright, C. Collins, J. M. Conerty, S. S. Cornell, D. E. Foley, P. D. Galligan, M. James, F. McVety.

Finals—Margaret A. Corliss, H. C. Cunningham, H. B. Ford, A. W. Dwyre, W. A. Kyle, N. McCormack, J. A. Stirling, E. A. C. Smith, Wm. Spankie, W. H. Wright.



# ✦DIVINITY HALL✦

THE session just closed, while in the main similar to the preceding session, had however a few points of difference. Every year adds along with its quota of students some new vantage ground from which to catch a clearer view of the future. But we were experimenting this session also, and, like many others, had to return to the old ways when the trial had been made. The attempt was made to change Saturday from a holiday into a working day and make Monday a holiday instead. It did not work well. But we still believe in it, and if the students had attended on Saturday as they should have done there would have been no worse. The general work of the whole session was characterized by close attention to class work, and we have it on the authority of the Professors that the students have not been negligent in the main object of a college career. The rumor is abroad that certain changes are about to be introduced regarding examinations in the "Hall." This is indeed more than a rumor, for it has been talked of long ago, and now promises definite shape very soon. If this change does come, which every true student must desire, the jocular thrust that "there is no occasion to study hard in Theology, for you can get through with an ounce of energy as easily as if putting forth a hundred weight," will be a thing of the past. It is a consummation which will do no one any harm, but rather good. The fact cannot be hidden that some will even in "Divinity choose the minimum of study." Now the idea never was intended that because a rigid examination was not called for a student should neglect his work. The utter inefficiency of the "go-as-you-please" method was brought out very clearly a few days before college closed. In one of the classes in the Hall the announcement was made that all must go up to the examination, otherwise no standing could be given them. This created a good deal of stir, and comments were made that the Professor should have made that intimation at the beginning of the session. Perhaps he should have done so. But what does it reveal? Just this: had the students known that there would be an examination they would have been prepared; thinking there would not be such, they did not get up their work so as to be ready at any moment. Now no fault is to be unduly laid against the student, because it is much easier to criticise than to better matters. Still, unless some method of uniformity can be fixed upon the course in Theology and examinations be made common to all, then some other change is required, for the present system is not beneficial to the best interests of the students, because men have not yet reached that high ideal of study that they will pursue it solely for its own sake. Habits of study are not innate. It takes a long process of training for a student to reach that stage which makes his study his delight. It is not here alone, but in all our Theological halls, we believe, that a student may or may

not do much work. No matter. It is a mistake any where, and that college is only looking after the best interests of the student, the church and the colleges when it determines that as far as it can there shall be no longer attendance without attention, the students' privileges without the students responsibilities. The time limit at present seems to be enough, but the day is not far distant when the weakness of this plan will render it obsolete. Unless there be a thorough course of essay writing, discussions and some plan which would bring out individual effort, then there must be uniformity in examinations. Sitting in a lecture room for six months is of little account unless the individual's own mind is stimulated in some way to put forth its nascent energy. But we are glad to say that the instances are very few indeed in which any advantage is taken of the present method. Yet if one even should fancy that being three winters in a building, and doing nothing meanwhile, fits him for the actual work of the ministry, then so much the worse for the ministry and the student. No such must not be in this age which demands our whole energies to keep down evil and send forth the good old message of "peace on earth, good will to men." Hence, any effort which in the "Hall" tends to bring about greater efficiency in the course laid down for the student will be hailed as a step forward.

## →Y.M.C.A.←

AT the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. the following officers were appointed to lead the work of the Association during the next session:

Johnston Henderson, B. A.—President.  
J. M. Sherlock—Vice President.  
Orr Bennett—Rec. Secretary.  
T. R. Scott—Cor. Secretary.  
Arpad Givan, B. A.—Treasurer.  
J. G. Potter—Librarian.

The farewell meeting of the Association was held on Friday, the 22nd May, at 4 p. m. Some of the students who have this year completed their course at College have been members of the Association ever since it was organized, and at this last meeting spoke with much feeling of the blessing they had received through their connection with the Association. The memories of prayer and praise and Christian sympathy would always be cherished by them as the happiest and most sacred of their College life.

It was suggested that, though the members of the Association were about to separate, they might still be united in their intercession at the throne of Grace; and those present agreed to set apart the usual hour of meeting—from four to five each Friday afternoon—as a time of intercession for each other.

Each member of the Association, wherever he may be during the summer, is invited to remember this season of of prayer with his fellow-students.

## +DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.+

ONE by one he turns them over,  
 Scowls at this one, smiles at that;  
 This one marks across the cover,  
 Throws that to the office cat;  
 Here he clips a commendation,  
 There he writes a blue grim "set,"  
 Marks here a slanderous allegation,  
 There steals all that he can get.  
 Through what wide realm his fancy ranges  
 The man who edits the exchanges.

—Cornell Era.

A horse and sleigh, a pretty girl,  
 A spin o'er the frozen road,  
 A pleasant chat and a stolen kiss  
 With your arm placed a la mode.  
 A boy and sleigh hitched on behind  
 In a splendid place for hearing,  
 A great big town that knows next day  
 All the details of your dearing.

—Princetonian.

## A SEQUENCE.

We were married—she and I—  
 In the spring  
 Said she, as we settled down  
 In our cottage in the town,  
 "Love, we now begin life's reign,  
 And of this, our small domain,  
 You are king."

And a happier man than I  
 Ne'er was seen.  
 And the future seemed to be  
 Ever full of bliss for me,  
 As I told my fairy wife,  
 "Of my fortunes and my life  
 You are queen."

Then her mother in our home  
 Took her place.  
 And this life became to me  
 Full of woes and misery.  
 Though I dare not raise a fuss,  
 From the day she came to us,  
 She was ace!

—Ex.

The Divinity Valedictorian was discoursing upon the pleasures of life in "the Hall." "That which we most enjoy in life is—" "Oysters!" shouts a young man in the gallery

It is said that of those who calculated upon graduating this year, only one was plucked. '85 is the largest class which has yet left Queen's.

## LELIA.

She stands by the open window  
 In a robe of snowy white,  
 And the pale blue moon with glimmering sheen  
 On her form throws a flood of light;  
 Her two hands clasped on the casement rest,  
 Her face against them lies,  
 The stars above are wild with love  
 At the sight of those upturned eyes.

Like a marble form of a maiden saint,  
 Set in a niche in the wall  
 In some cathedral old and quaint  
 Where pious pilgrims fall,  
 She stands—a queen of night,  
 Beautiful, pure, divine.  
 My idolatrous heart bows down at the sight  
 And worships at her shrine.

—Argonaut.

Passing along Yonge Street, Toronto, a few days since, the writer was almost stupefied at seeing a sign "Alice McGillivray, M.D., C.M." It would seem that Doctor McGillivray has forsaken the old Limestone City, for a wider field of labor. While regretting the loss, we wish her every success.

Why is a Freshman like a telescope? Because he is easily drawn out, easily seen through and easily shut up.  
 Why is a Sophomore like a microscope? Because when seen through, some things are revealed.

Why is a Junior like a kaleidoscope? Because every time you look at him you perceive some new beauty.

Why is a Senior like a spectroscope?—Give it up.—  
 QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

That last's wrong; because he expects to scoop all the girls in at Commencement.—Steven's Indicator.  
 Good friend! we give in.

"Pa," asked Johnnie, a boy fresh from college, "is a man who kills his brother a fratricide?" "Yes." "What is a man who kills his father?" "A parricide." "One kills his wife?" "Uxoricide." "And one who kills his wife's mother?" "Justifiable homicide!" exclaimed Spilkins, glaring at the old lady.

City Editor (to new reporter)—You say in this report of the fire that the lurid glare of the forked flames shot athwart the dark-domed sky. Are you sure of that? New Reporter—Yes, sir; I saw the whole thing. City Editor—Did you notice any insurance lurking about the place, or learn what caused the fire, or the probable amount of property destroyed? New Reporter—No sir. City Editor (striking a match)—Well, just watch the lurid glare of forked flames shoot athwart this report.